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'FRIENDSHIP-85' PARTICIPANTS 'PASSED...TEST'

AU110011 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 9 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Lieutentant Colonel Ireneusz Tulowiecki report: "The Test of Strength and Combat Readiness"]

[Excerpts] The 'Friendship-85' allied maneuvers are continuing in Pomeramian Military District. Under difficult field conditions the commands, staffs, and troops continue to display high combat efficiency. The soldiers of the Soviet Army, the National People's Army of the GDR, and the Polish People's Armed Forces continue to accomplish their appointed task with complete dedication and to display the precision of action, masterly handling of weapons and modern technological equipment, and correct management of the complicated problems of the modern battlefield.

The maneuvers are being observed by Army General Florian Siwicki and Army General Heinz Hoffmann, ministers of national defense of the PPR and the GDR, respectively, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

General of Arms Eugeniusz Molczyk, vice minister of national defense and chief inspector of training, made a report on the course of the maneuvers:

The accuracy of action in time and area, as well as precision speed, and resolution of decision are the distinctive features of the maneuvers. Scoring successes in defense and in delaying actions and organizing offensive sallies in complicated operational and tactical situations in areas covered with woods, lakes, and various natural obstacles, have proved beyond any doubt that the soldiers of the fraternal armies are tough, can endure hardships, and are able to handle cheir equipment in a masterly manner.

Accomplishing the training task of the allied maneuvers, the subunits pursuing the withdrawing adversary reached a wide and deep water obstacle, across which the enemy has organized strong defenses to make it impossible for the attackers to overcome them on the march. Crossing this obstacle called for an operation that was very difficult organizationally and demanded great efforts.

The accomplishment of this difficult task has once again confirmed the integrating role of the allied maneuvers of the fraternal armies, which was also attested to by the close cooperation of subunits when reconnoitering the water obstacle.

All the participants in the maneuvers -- including groud troops, air forces, tank and mechanized units, artillery, engineers, chemical troops, plots, and technical and security forces -- passed their test in strength and combat readiness with flying colors and demonstrated excellent training, courage, and determination, which are a must on the modern battlefield. This was stressed by Army General Florian Siwicki, Army General Heinz Hoffmann and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov when they evaluated the course of various stages of combat and talked to participating soldiers.

FRENCH MINISTER DISCUSSES TRADE POSSIBILITIES

Meets Officials

AU111731 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 11 Sep 85

[By Claudine Canetti]

[Text] Tirana, Sept 11 (AFP) -- Albania has no intention of making the slightest change in its ferociously independent policies in the aftermath of the death last April of long-time leader Enver Hoxha, French Secretary of State for External Affairs Jean-Michel Baylet said here today.

Mr Baylet's visit is the first here by a French minister, who is accompanied by a large group of Western businessmen and journalists, and follows the arrival to power of Ramiz Alia, the successor of Mr Hoxha, who maintained absolute power for 40 years.

Mr Baylet held a series of lengthy meetings yesterday and today with Albanian leaders including Prime Minister Adil Carcani, to whom he gave a message from French President Francois Mitterrand for Mr Alia.

The French official, who also met Foreign Minister Rais Malile and Education Minister Tefta Cami, said Tirana appreciated France's policy of independence between the East and West blocs.

But the visit had been held up after being planned for May, following French press reports considered unfavourable here after Mr Hoxha's death.

The French minister had a working session of nearly four hours with Deputy Foreign Minister Sokrat Plaka, attended by and [sentence as received] nearly all senior officials of the Albanian Foreign Ministry.

Mr Baylet said the Albanians had been "very hard of the Soviet Union" in their talks and were strongly convinced that the arrival at the Kremlin of Mikhail Gorbachev would not improve relations between the two countries. Tirana broke off relations with Moscow in 1960.

The French minister said he had been told that Albania did not want to serve as a base for attacks on other countries at any price.

The Albanians were keen to develop trade relations with France, Mr Baylet said, but this was complicated by the Albanian Constitution which forbids the country incur debts.

France is Albania's seventh largest trading partner after Eastern Bloc countries and Italy.

Mr Baylet, who leaves here tomorrow at the end of a 48-hour trip, has agreed to a proposal to set up a working group between the Albanian Chamber of Commerce and French industrialists to study exchange possibilities.

French is the main foreign language taught here and Mr Baylet visited the French Department of the University of Tirana. France also has strong cultural links with Albania.

Paris and Tirana opened political dialogue at senior official level in 1976, and the two have had regular economic talks, but the death of a French employee of the Club Mediterranee, shot by Albanian troops after he accidentally wandered into this country's waters in June 1984, temporarily froze contacts.

Albania cut ties with Yugoslavia in 1948 and China in 1978 and is considered to be one of the most isolated countries in the world.

More on Meeting With Carcani

AU120845 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Adil Carcani received today the secretary of state for foreign relations of the French Republic Jean-Michel Baylet and had a friendly talk with him.

Attending the reception were the vice-minister of foreign affairs Sokrat Plaka and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in France Maxhum Peka.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic in Tirana Philippe Legrain.

In this meeting the secretary of state for foreign delations of France Jean-Michel Baylet handed over to Comrade Adil Carcani a friendly message of the president of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand for the president of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand for the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia, which speaks of the importance he attaches to the relations between France and Albania. The message says among others that the relations between the two countries are now old and that it is us who should develop them further. The visit of the French delegation in Tirana, it says further on, will create the possibility for the fields of the cooperation existing between our two countries to extend in the mutual interest of the French and Albania peoples.

MILITARY ACTIVITIES INDICATIVE OF 'WARMONGERING'

AU101249 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 10 (ATA) -- According to the Polish news agency, PAP, military exercises by Warsaw Treaty are taking place for some days on the Polish territory. Participating in them are units of all kinds of arms and staff officers of the Soviet, Polish, and East German armies. The manoeuvres are supervised by the commander in chief of the troops of the aggresive Warsaw Treaty, the Soviet Marshal Kulikov, and according to official reports their aim is to further improve "the coordiantion of actions" of the forces of this pact.

The frequent military exericses that Moscow organizes through its instrument, the Warsaw Treaty, serve as a means to enhance the presence of Soviet troops in its East-European "allied" countries and to strengthen its dictate over them. The present manoeuvres of Warsaw Treaty in Poland together with the large scale autumn exercises of NATO aggressive bloc, commanded by the U.S. which are being conducted in Western Europe, are a clear evidence of the frenzied warmongering activity of the two superpowers, of their efforts to keep the "allied" countries under tutelage and frighten the European peoples, who oppose the aggressive and hegemonist policy of Washington and Moscow.

DELEGATION'S VISIT TO NETHERLANDS CONTINUES

Todorov Speech

AU102021 Sofia BTA in English 2000 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, arrived in the Netherlands today at the invitation of the States-General (the parliament) of Holland.

The Bulgarian M.P.s first met with the foreign affairs committees at the two chambers of the States-General.

The Bulgarian and the Dutch parliamentarians were unanimous in their opinion that the international situation is dangerous and alarming and that considerable efforts are needed for its improvement. In this situation, the dialogue between countries of different socio-economic systems, such as Bulgaria and Holland, is important and indispensable, they pointed out.

Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, spoke about Bulgaria's consistently peaceloving foreign policy, directed against the arms race and the deployment of new medium range missiles in Europe, towards turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. He stressed her active backing of the implementation of the Soviet peace initiatives and of the peace initiatives advanced by the socialist community countries.

The U.S.S.R. and the socialist community countries do not seek military superiority, but will not allow anybody gaining such superiority over them, either. The U.S. must realize that a progress at its negotiations with the Soviet Union will not be possible as long as the U.S. seek military superiority and not equal security, he stressed, answering a question about Bulgarian M.P.s' expectations from the talks under way in Geneva.

The Dutch parliamentarians showed a marked interest in the Bulgarian economy. Mr Stanko Todorov emphasised that it is developing at steady rates, and that despite the difficulties caused by natural calamities, the targets set to the national economy will be met.

Later on the members of Bulgaria's parliament paid a courtesy visit to the presidents of the two chambers of Holland's States-General, Dr Piet A.J.M. Steenkamp of the Eerste Kamer, and Mr Dirk Dolman of the Tweede Kamer. The toast speeches made at the official dinner for the Bulgarian delegation reiterated the desire for a promotion and expansion of the ties between the two parliaments for the sake of understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and the Netherlands, of peace and security in Europe and worldwide.

Received by Lubbers

AU111708 Sofia BTA in English 1540 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The Hague, September 11 (BTA Corr) -- Mr. Ruud Lubbers, prime minister of the Netherlands, received today the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly.

The head of the Dutch Government gave a positive assessment to the bilateral relations in the economic and cultural spheres, which are developing to the benefit of both nations.

Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, spoke about the state of the Bulgarian economy and about the trends of its development to the year 1990, about the structure of the Bulgarian exports and Bulgaria's specialization within the framework of the C.M.E.A.

He noted that efforts are under way in Bulgaria to construct small and medium-size enterprises and there are excellent prospects for cooperation with the Netherlands, which is noted for its traditions in this field.

The Dutch prime minister and the head of the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation underlined the need to develop the economic ties between the countries of different socio-economic order. These ties could then be used to tackle the political problems that exist between these countries. They expressed their conviction that political problems in the world could and must be solved only through an open and straightforward dialogue without any countries attempting to achieve military superiority over other countries.

VLADIMIR ZHIVKOV LEADS DELEGATION TO JAPAN

AU111908 Sofia BTA in English 1737 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, September 11 (BTA Correspondent) -- A delegation of the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation, led by the chairman of the Foundation's board Mr. Vladimir Zhivkov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, completed their visit to Japan.

Mr. Vladimir Zhivkov was received by Prince Mikasa whom he briefed on the activities and the goals of the foundation. Prince Mikasa commended highly the work of the foundation.

The leader and the members of the delegation met with Mr Hikaru Matsunaga, minister of education, and with Mrs Moriyama, parliamentary deputy minister of foreign affairs. They discussed the possibilities for an expansion of the foundation's activities in Japan.

Mr. Vladimir Zhivkov was received by Mr Daysaku Ikeda, honorary president of the Soka Gakay organisation, which is engaged in international activities in the sphere of culture as well as in the movement for disarmament and for a nuclear weapon-ban.

The leader of the delegation also met with Mr Tsuneo Ikeda, president of Kobunsha, a big Japanese publishing house, and with Mr Chiharu Igaya, member of the International Olympic Committee. They held fruitful contacts on the further popularization of the ideas and the work of the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation and on the expansion of cultural contacts between Bulgaria and Japan.

Today Mr Vladimir Zhivkov confered with Mr Takao Nagata, the Japanese co-chairman of the Japanese-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, and with other prominent representatives of the Japanese business interests who are working for the strengthening and promotion of cooperation between the two countries. He familiarized them with the highly humane goals of the international foundation and with its future plans.

Tonight [11 September] Mr Takao Nagata gave a cocktail party in honour of the Bulgarian guests.

5 SEP DINNER TOASTS BY STROUGAL, FINLAND'S SORSA

Strougal Speech

AU091224 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 85 p 2

["From the Speech by Lubomir Strougal," CSSR premier, at a dinner held 5 September in the Cernin Palace in Prague in honor of visiting Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa]

[Text] It is a special honor for me, Mr Prime Minister, to welcome you, your wife, and the Finnish delegation to the CSSR's capital -- Prague; to greet you on behalf of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, the federal government, and all our people; and to hope that you feel at home in our country, all the more so as this is your first visit to the CSSR. Our people hold Finland in great esteem as a country that in the postwar period has become a synonym for peace and cooperation among European countries.

Finland -- a state that poets call the "land of a thousand lakes" -- and its industrious and gifted people are seen by us as an evidence that peaceful cooperation is possible, mutually beneficial, and hopeful for the future of world civilization. That is why every guest from your country is especially dear to our hearts. I myself harbor similar feelings following three visits to your beautiful country. Proof of this is also furnished by decades of our cooperation, which has always been marked by friendship, mutual understanding, and respect. I trust that we will share the same feelings also after the conclusion of the talks we have opened today.

This is all the more likely as we have already been able to characterize the balance sheet of our cooperation in the eighties as generally good, dynamic, and mutually beneficial in all spheres. This assessment is true on the state and government level, as well as on the level of social organizations. It can be documented by proof from educational and scientific institutions and from the unending chain of our exchanges of artists. We take pleasure in the fruits that have been cultivated by the friendship societies of our two countries, by the nine pairs of towns linked by partnership relations, but also by ordinary citizens who have reached out their hands across the continent.

We speak about firm bonds of friendship also because we have got to know one another quite well. How many lovers in our country does the music of the great Jean Sibelius have? How many admirers does the architecture of Alvar Alto have? To how many hearts of Czech and Slovak readers does the pen of Miky Waltari speak! I can assure you that just as you in Finland revere the names of Zatopek [long-distance runner] and Bubnik [ice-hockery player and coach], so we in Czechoslovakia will never forget the sporting achievements of Nurmi and Viren [long-distance runners].

It is said that trade is the cement of international cooperation, that its results -- its stagnation or dynamism -- confirm the situation on our planet. That is why I will turn my attention to the level of economic contacts, to the dynamism of our trade exchange, but also to the problems we are facing. The volume of our trade has not been increasing in the eighties as we would have wished. At the same time, there is nothing standing in the way of its increase. On the contrary, the Long-Term Program of Economic, Industrial, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation we signed in October 1982 was a guideline for making faster headway, for changing the traditional trade exchange into higher forms of cooperation, for implementing cooperation agreements and joint ventures on third markets.

To be sure, there are new agreements concerning the woodworking industry and engineering, as well as cooperation in the power industry. But one swallow does not make a summer. In the future, the intention to do more will not do, we will actually have to do more -- in engineering, electronics, and on third markets. The list of possible projects contained in the supplement to the "Long-Term Program," which is ready for signing, will surely not remain just on paper this time -- if for no other reason than because these projects are mutually beneficial and because they correspond to mutual goals and the tradition of Czechoslovak-Finnish cooperation.

We are meeting at a glorious, but serious time. Having learned from the cruel experience of World War II, the 40th anniversary of the end of which we now recall, mankind believes in peace as the only sensible alternative for its future development. In the UN Charter and in the Helsinki Final Act mankind even enshrined the rules for making its life better. The policy of detente and coexistence has already borne the first fruit. After all, while remembering the victims of the last world war, Europe simultaneously celberated 40 years of peace.

Unfortunately, we are also witnesses of other events, events that are alarming and frequently outright perilous for the existence of life on earth. Some circles, and even some Western governments, cast doubt on the policy of detente, and rather than disarming have placed their bets on feverish armament. The first plans for militarizing space and being implemented. Next to the dangers of a war on the ground, in the air, and at sea, mankind is thus to be exposed to the horrors of a war in space. The deployment of American intermediate-range missiles continues. These weapons, which are of a distinctly first-strike nature, pose a threat to the security of the CSSR and its allies. All these steps, no matter how thick the sediment of hypocritical words about peace by which they are covered, disparage the tragic experiences of World War II and pose the threat of a possible global catastrophe.

I believe that all those present will agree when I say that there is no more important honorable task at present than that of halting the feverish armament and preserving peace. That is why we repeatedly recall the proposals of the Warsaw Pact written down in the Prague Political Declaration, which continue to be relevant and correspond to the needs of the time, and according to which it is necessary to halt armament, take steps towards disarmament, and assert a ban on nuclear arms and the militarization of space. That is why all of this year's initiatives of Soviet Statesmen are so important, initiatives aiming at disarmament, particularly at the liquidation of nuclear and chemical weapons. They meet the other side halfway by introducing a unilateral moratorium on tests of nuclear weapons and also serve as an impetus for convening a conference on outer space, which could help to find the way out of the blind alley in which a number of international negotiations have found themselves.

Our aim is a world of peace and cooperation. The attainment of this aim presupposes political goodwill and the ability to rid one's thinking of conservatism, but also of preposterous dreams about world rule. A return to the attitudes of the seventies, to the atmosphere which we call the spirit of Helsinki, is in the interest of all mankind. After all, to use the words of your President Mauno Koivisto, "the Final Act is not a monument reminding us of past efforts but a living program for the present and a promise for the future." It is in this spirit that all international negotiations must be conducted, be they in Geneva, Vienna, or Stockholm. The achievement of an honorable agreement means that peace will be preserved and mankind saved from extinction. I consider it necessary to express appreciation for the great engagement displayed by the Republic of Finland in the international fields, for the ardent service to peace for which your statement is famous.

We also hold in esteem and support the Finnish proposals for setting up a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, your activities concerning the process of detente, and your positions concerning intermediate-range missiles. Mr Prime Minister, the fervor in the cause of peace that you demonstrate in your capacity as deputy chairman of Socialist International and chairman of its consultative committee for disarmament is well known to us. Accept an expression of our admiration for this activity.

We agree that current developments in the world are not irreversible. Not only in matters of war and peace, but also with regard to energy, food, ecological problems, and the problems of the developing world, mankind is facing resolvable tasks. The faster we manage to rid outselves of the burden of astronomical weapons expenditures, the sooner will these tasks be resolved. We declare with gratification that we concur also in a number of other views. That is why the future of our cooperation is clear and unambiguous.

Sorsa Speech Reported

LD052105 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1937 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpts] In the Cernin Palace in Prague today, Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, gave a dinner in honor of Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish prime minister, and his wife.

Present at the dinner were: Deputy federal premiers Ladislav Gerle, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Svatopluk Potac, and Rudolf Rohlicek; ministers of the federal government; other representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life; members of the Finnish prime minister's entourage; and general directors of important Finnish production and trade companies. Also present were the ambassadors of both states, Jan Husak and Eero Olavi Yrjola.

The Finnish prime minister, Kalevi Sorsa, in his speech at the dinner characterised relations between Finland and the CSSR as good and without problems. With regard to the developed nature of the economies of both countries, however, the volume of our trade is still at a modest level. This is why it is necessary to do everything to support the growth of trade and comprehensive development of our trade contacts.

In another part he stated that Finland is undertaking activity for the strengthening of peace and an improvement of conditions for cooperation between nations in Europe, in particular in its northern part. This area is in fact without nuclear arms and Finland is striving to strengthen this situation with the aim of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Disarmament efforts have in recent years not achieved concrete results and it is necessary to induce a turn toward disarmament, nuclear in particular, as fast as possible. He recalled the resumption of Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons and emphasized the importance of preserving the strategic balance in all ratios. He also mentioned the CSCE and said that it is in our joint interest to find peaceful solutions to the problems of our continent and achieve closer cooperation between European states with differing political, economic, and social systems.

At the close of his speech at the festive dinner, the Finnish prime minister, Kalevi Sorsa, expressed the conviction that friendly relations between Finland and the CSSR will continue to develop in all areas.

HUNGARY'S VARKONYI MEETS WITH LEADERS

Meets Strougal

LD111115 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Hungarian Peoples Republic Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, who is on an official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today.

In their talk they assessed results achieved in the development of political, economic, and cultural relations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Comrade Strougal informed his guest of the main political and economic tasks connected with preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress, and of the draft Eighth 5-Year Plan for development of the national economy in the 1986-1990 period. He went into details about creation of prerequisites for the further intensification of economic relations between the CSSR and Hungary.

Both officials emphasized that it is necessary and highly beneficial to make bolder use of opportunities for accelerating production sharing and specialization, which are vital to implementation of the strategy for science and technological development in the modernization of production and enhancing the effectiveness of foreign trade.

Meets Husak

LD111118 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague Castle today Foreign Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic Peter Varkonyi, who is on an official, friendly visit to the CSSR.

Both officials noted in a cordial talk that mutual relations have reached a high level and are developing in accordance with the conclusions adopted at the talks between both countries' supreme representatives last November in Budapest. It was stressed that the further deepening and strengthening of mutual cooperation is of benefit to the peoples of both countries, and it is also a contribution to consolidating the unity and cohesion of the whole socialist community.

Referring to topical questions of the international situation, they highly praised the new Soviet peace initiatives, which represent an important contribution to improving the situation in the world, to stopping the arms race, and to preventing the arms race from being carried into space.

Talks With Chnoupek Continue

LD111403 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Talks continued today in the Cernin Palace in Prague between the foreign ministers of the CSSR and Hungary, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Peter Varkonyi. They discussed some topical issues concerning implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, issues connected with preparations for the forthcoming cultural forum in Budapest and the subsequent meeting of Final Act signatories in Vienna next year. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Peter Varkonyi also exchanged views on opportunities for achieving concrete progress at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. They also discussed some aspects of coordination of the joint approach of the fraternal socialist countries at the Stockholm conference.

COLOTKA VIEWS VIENNA TRADE FAIR, ENDS VISIT

LD112046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Peter Colotka, deputy premier of the federal government and premier of the Slovak SR Government, today ended his 3-day visit to Austria. Our special correspondent in Vienna, Lubomir Sisak reports.

[Sisak] The final day of the visit began with a visit to the Voith firm in St Poelten, which concentrates on the production of engineering and technology for the paper industr and is interested in delivering its products for our national economy. In the afternoon Comrade Colotka visited our exhibit at the Vienna autumn international trade fair, which was opened to the public today and which was a major visit. During the visit he had talks with leading representatives of Austria, president of the Republic, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, and Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, and also visited some factories.

In an interview for Czechoslovak journalists, Comrade Colotka said that the talks with leading Austrian representatives took place in a good and constructive atmosphere, and confirmed the positive trend of the development of relations between both countries in the political, economic, and other area. These contacts follow the visit and talks of our highest representative, Comrade Gustav Husak, to Austria in 1982. Talks also concerned use of the joint section of the Danube in such a way as to ensure that the solution reflects the justified interests of both countries. Talks with representatives of Austrian political and economic life showed interest in the deepening of mutual cooperation, the proof of which were the visits by Comrade Colotka to several Austrian firms that cooperate with our enterprises and wish to develop this cooperation in the future.

TALKS 'POINTLESS' IF U.S. MAINTAINS SDI POSITION

AU091434 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 85 p 7

[Jan Kovarik commentary in the "We Comment" column: "Impossible To Remain a Passive Observer"]

[Text] Should the United States carry out tests of antisatellite weapons against targets in space, the USSR will not feel bound by its unilateral commitment to not deploy antisatellite devices in space. TASS was authorized to declare this on 4 September. Meanwhile the White House and U.S. State Department have confirmed that the planned tests will be carried out toward the end of September, despite the Soviet declaration. This course is typical of the present American Government, which is replying to constructive Soviet proposals with demonstrations of unwillingness and rejections of restraint in armament.

The unilateral Soviet moratorium on the deployment of antisatellite devices in space has been valid these 2 years. It was adopted in the endeavor to help revive the process of detente and provide an example for the United States. But the Washington government has not noticed the moratorium; and now it has officially announced its preparations to test the space weapon intended to destroy artificial satellites deployed in orbit. In such a situation the Soviet side will be forced to abandon its unilateral commitment, so as to be able to adopt the inevitable measures in the new situation in the name of ensuring its own defense and the defense of its allies. The Soviet warning is a logical step in the eyes of everyone who wants to grasp the laws of strategic military equilibrium.

In the meantime, in connection with the announced tests, a campaign has been unleashed in the United States.

This campaign is meant to convince the public of the alleged need to test this space weapon in the interests of U.S. security. Washington is even resorting to the claim that the test will allegedly make the USSR more acquiescent and will force (!) the Soviet representatives at the Geneva negotiations to accept an agreement that is advantageous for the United States. The American Government has failed to mention with a single word the Soviet moratorium on space arms of August 1983.

The basic issue of today is that of war and peace. Any further stockpiling of arms, any new arms system not only makes the current negotiations more difficult, but simultaneously enhances distrust in international relations. At the same time, it is only logical that the other side is forced to find a counterweapon against the new arms systems -- in the same way as has happened several times already since the end of World War II, when the United States strove to acquire military supremacy over the USSR and its allies with the aid of new weapons.

Undoubtedly, the deployment of arms in space will increase international tension and enhance the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war. The American "star wars" plan will also not help liquidate nuclear arms, as the United States claims. This is merely a phrase meant to misinform people. Another American claim will also not hold water, namely the claim that we have here, in fact, merely a "research project." Even American experts knowledge that no research -- and even less such costly research as this is -- carried out in order to put the results, so-to-speak, on the shelf. Large American arms firms are participating in the development of this space weapon, and Washington is also striving to tie the West European and Japanese monopolies up in it. All these companies sense a billion-dollar profit here, and therefore disregard both the danger and public opinion in their countries.

As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev said in his interview for TIME magazine, an agreement on space weapons is possible, and its fulfillment can be verified. And if one fails to achieve such an agreement, then no agreement will be achieved on the limitation and decrease of nuclear arms, either. If the U.S. stand on space weapons does not change, then the Soviet-American talks in Geneva will be pointless, as the Soviet side points out.

It is difficult to foresee the further development of events. But there is no doubt that Washington is undertaking an omimous step toward an escalation of armament and its expansion into outer space, bearing the fullest responsibility for the possible consequences. Our ally, the USSR, cannot remain a passive observer in such a situation, keeping its hands in its lap.

POTAC RECEIVES PRC TRADE OFFICIAL WANG YAOTING

LD111336 Prague CTK in English 1236 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Prague, Sept 11 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac received here today chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Wang Yaoting. They discussed economic relations between Czechoslovakia and People's Chinaand thepossibilities of their further development.

LEGISLATORS SUPPORT USSR COUNTERPARTS ON TEST BAN

LD101737 Prague CTK in English 1657 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Prague, Sept 10 (CTK) -- The foreign committees of the two houses of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly endorsed at their joint session here today the recent call of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

The call is addressed to the parliaments of all countries.

On behalf of the Czechoslovak public, they welcomed the unilateral decision of the Soviet Union to halt all nuclear explosions, and expressed full agreement with the views in the call of the parliamentary group that a ban on nuclear tests would be in the interest of all states and nations.

The members of the foreign committees said that in their work in the constituencies and in the Federal Assembly, they will contribute to the attainment of the goals of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy in coordinated efforts of the socialist countries, pursuing a policy of peace, cooperation, detente and understanding between nations.

HUSAK MEETS WITH LEADING LOCAL PARTY SECRETARIES

LD111713 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, a statewide meeting with leading secretaries of regional party committees and Prague and Bratislava city party committees was held in Prague today.

The agenda, included implementation of the conclusions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and assessment of the present results in implementing economic tasks through August, in view of expected fulfillment of the annual plan as well as the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The meeting stressed the serious nature of the current tasks and the inevitable need to exert much more energy and diligence to do away with shortcomings, overcome difficulties, and consistently ensure the fulfillment of this year's plan, which will constitute a point of departure for the plan for 1986. In connection with these tasks, the meeting discussed preparations for the coming annual member meetings of primary organizations and party conferences prior to the 17th party congress and other topical tasks.

REPORTAGE ON FINNISH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Tourism Agreement Signed

LD111124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1023 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN) -- After the conclusion of official talks between the GDR and Finland an "agreement between the GDR Government and the Finnish Government on cooperation in the sphere of tourism" was signed Wednesday in the presence of Erich Honecker, Kalevi Sorsa, and personalities accompanying them. The agreement was signed by GDR Transport Minister Otto Arndt and Ensio Helaniemi, Finnish ambassador to the GDR.

Tourist relations between the GDR and Finland received a treaty-based foundation with this agreement, which is at the same time a reflection of the high level of bilateral cooperation. The agreement provides the framework for future agreements between the organs of both states responsible for tourism on the expansion of tourist exchanges in coming years.

Meets With Honecker

LD111319 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1138 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland, concluded their official talks on Wednesday morning.

During the meeting in the official residence of the State Council in which personalities from both countries took part again, Erich Honecker and Kalevi Sorsa agreed in assessing their exchange of views as useful and fruitful. Kalevi Sorsa again thanked Erich Honecker warmly for the invitation to visit the GDR, for the hospitality shown, and for the constructive exchange of thoughts and views, which he rated very highly.

Both statesmen emphatically advocated the further development of bilateral relations. This would benefit both states and peoples and simultaneously make a weighty contribution to the revival and continuation of the CSCE process.

The talks confirmed again that there are coinciding views between the GDR and Finland on central issues of world policy, especially on issues concerning the protection of peace. In this connection, Kalevi Sorsa pointed to his country's neutrality policy and recalled the words of former president Urho Kekkonen that in one issue, the issue of peace, Finland cannot be neutral. Finland stands resolutely for peace and against war.

It was again noted with satisfaction by both sides that relations between the GDR and Finland are excellent. With regard to economic cooperation, all preconditions for the second half of 1985 to be as good as the first half have been created. The partners in the talks expressed the firm conviction that this development, for which the Finnish side has made interesting proposals, will also be continued successfully in 1986.

At the end of his visit, the Finnish head of government entered his name in the GDR State Council chairman's visitor's book. As they left the official residence in Marx-Engels Platz in Berlin, many hundreds of Berliners greeted both statesmen. With banners in German and Finnish, they reiterated the points of agreement found during the Finnish prime minister's visit on guaranteed peace on the continent, on earth, and in space.

Erich Honecker and Kalevi Sorsa thanked the citizens for the warm expressions of the friendship and advantageous collaboration between the two states and peoples.

Seen Off by Honecker

LD111117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1049 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN) -- Finland's Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa ended his several-day official visit to the GDR at midday today. He was warmly seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Other members of the GDR party and state leadership were present.

A military ceremony took place in honor of the guest, who is the first head of government from Finland to visit the GDR. Berlin workers presented their greetings to the Finnish statesmen in a large guard of honor alongside the airfield.

MITTAG, SCHUERER MEET USSR LEIPZIG FAIR GROUP

AU091912 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Sep 85 p 2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 6 September Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet Government delegation to the 1985 Leipzig autumn fair. The Soviet delegation is headed by Vladimir Klyuyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of light industry.

Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, paid tribute to the visit of the Soviet government delegation as another expression of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and USSR, which is continuously deepening. In all important fields it is shown, Guenter stressed, that under the leadership of the SED and CPSU the long-term program of development of cooperation between the GDR and USSR in the fields of science, technology, and production in the period up to the year 2000 is being purposefully implemented.

Guenter Mittag pointed out that, effective this year, 39 percent of the GDR's entire foreign trade is being conducted with the USSR and that, at the same time, with an 11 percent share in the USSR's foreign trade, the GDR is that country's largest trade partner.

These figures are typical of the high level achieved, he stated. In keeping with the dynamics characteristic of the development of the national economies of the two countries, behind all this there is a constantly advancing interlacing of the national economies of the two countries. With the accelerated introduction of the most recent scientific-technological findings as the basis for comprehensive intensification, this interconnection is assuming a new higher quality.

As examples Guenter Mittag cited microelectronics, computer-aided working places for construction and technology, flexible automation, and other fields.

Previously Ambassador Kochemasov emphasized in a toast that the Leipzig autumn fair has demonstrated the successes of the GDR in the development of the economy and scientific-technological progress. He underscored the international aspect of the fair. In view of the current international situation, mutually beneficial trade without discrimination and political demands plays an important role.

Minister Klyuyev expressed his thanks for the hospitality.

The fair impressed him very much. It is proof of the consolidation of friendship, and the comprehensive economic and scientific-technological cooperation, he said. Successful progress in all fields is also demonstrated by the fact that in 1985 the volume of commodity exchange exceeds R15 billion. He paid tribute to the contracts signed during the fair.

The dinner in the Soviet Embassy was also attended by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, as well as other well-known persons. The Soviet participants included, among others, Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSSD), and Lieutenant General Nikolay Moysseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the GSSD Political Administration.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS JENA COMBINE

LD111527 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1118 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Gera, 11 Sep (ADN) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Lev Zaykov, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, briefed themselves on realization of the apartment construction program in Gera on Wednesday. Horst Pohl, mayor of Gera, explained to the guests on a walk around the town how historically Valuable buildings have been preserved and new living space created through the synthesis of reconstruction, new building, and modernization.

Later, during a visit to the Carl Zeiss Jena Combine, General Director Prof Dr Wolfgang Biermann informed the Soviet parliamentarians on the varied cooperation of the GDR producer of scientific apparatus and electronics with research institutes and enterprises in the USSR. The Jena combine is collaborating with Soviet partners on the basis of five government agreements, which include the development of special technological equipment for microelectronics and for remote sensing of the earth. The USSR is the combine's most important foreign trading partner.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION, GENEVA MEETINGS VIEWED

AU111817 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 9, Sep 85 p 4

[Article written by Dr Georg Sitzlack, president of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection of the GDR: "The Effectiveness of Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Currently underway in Geneva is the third conference on verifying the effectiveness of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons submitted for signing in 1968. This document of international law is an important instrument for preventing the abuse of nuclear energy for military purposes. In line with its consistently followed peace policy, the GDR was among the first states to join this treaty, which is important for international security.

The document, which became effective in 1970, is the result of efforts to dismantle international tensions and strengthen trust among the states, in order to create favorable preconditions for arms limitation and disarmament in the field of nuclear weapons. Its essential stipulations are:

-- the obligation of the nuclear states not to pass on such systems,

-- the obligation of the nonnuclear states to not acquire such means,

-- verification of the observance of these obligations by the IAEA,

-- the right of all contracting states to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and

-- the duty to end the nuclear arms race, and work for nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament under international control.

By joining the treaty, the states that do not possess nuclear weapons expressed in a sovereign way their willingness to renounce the acquisition or development of such means of mass destruction. They thus simultaneously demonstrated their readiness to contribute to an atmosphere of mutual trust in international relations. The fact that the number of these states has increased to -- at present -- 134 (130 have ratified the treaty, 4 have signed it) and that the number of nuclear states -- five -- has not risen since 1964 is a very positive balance concerning the effectiveness of the treaty. One must not overlook, however, that there are still a number of states that have not joined the treaty of 1968. Among the nuclear states, the USSR, the United States, and Great Britain are parties to this treaty.

The IAEA, an autonomous organization of the UN system, which is responsible for promoting and accelerating the contribution of nuclear energy to peace, health, and prosperity all over the world, is given a special function by this treaty. In order to fulfill this task, the IAEA keeps an effective security check system. The checks, carried out with the most modern technical monitoring methods and by onsite inspections, are aimed at proving that all nuclear material in the contracting states which do not have nuclear weapons is exclusively used for peaceful purposes. This counteracts the possibility of diverting material for the construction of explosive nuclear devices. The USSR, as well as the other two contracting nuclear states, has also put certain civilian nuclear facilities under the IAEA inspection system.

Since the document became effective, the IAEA in its annual reports has always been able to say that no such diversion of nuclear material has occurred. This is a remarkable result, particularly if one considers that for the first time in history sovereign states have put sensitive technical facilities on their territories under international inspection. Fulfillment of the nuclear states' obligations concerning arms limitation and disarmament has not been satisfactory, particularly in the field of nuclear weapons. In order to overcome this situation, the USSR has submitted numerous constructive proposals which, however, have not to date been taken up by the other nuclear states.

Together with the USSR and the other socialist states, the GDR advocates the universality of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and further consolidation of the IAEA's system of safeguards. It conscientiously fulfills its obligations under international law that result from being a party to this treaty. For this purpose, the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection of the GDR has created a national safeguards system with 10 material balance areas, which makes possible comprehensive national checks and, at the same time, is the basis for international inspection by the IAEA. Furthermore, the GDR is trying to make a concrete contribution to improving and making the IAEA safeguards system more effective by additional voluntary actions, such as participating in the training of international inspection staff members, taking over methodical development work, and carrying out isotopic analyses of inspection samples.

The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the national safeguards systems, and the international inspection by the IAEA are important instruments for limiting the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Of decisive importance is, however, the political willingness of the states to preserve peace.

The GDR's efforts for strengthening the international system of safeguards result from its consistently followed policy of attaching highest priority to all measures for safeguarding peace.

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON AUGUST LABOR RESULTS

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 7/8 September on page 1 carries an ADN dispatch from Berlin listing the labor achievements of the GDR working people in August 1985. The NEUES DEUTSCHLAND report has been compared with the East Berlin ADN International German version published in the 10 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page 10, revealing the following variation:

After the table on page 10 in the DAILY REPORT item add the following last paragraph: "In the Bezirk-administered industry the following increase for every working day in net production and the production of manufactured products for the population, and the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved.

	Net production	Manufactured goods for the population (percent)	Reduction in prime costs (percent)
Capital city of Berlin	15.6	8.0	3.5
Cottbus	12.5	5.5	3.3
Dresden	12.7	4.5	2.3
Erfurt	13.9	4.8	2.7
Frankfurt	12.5	4.4	4.1
Gera	15.2	5.1	4.0
Halle	15.0	4.0	2.7
Karl-Marx-Stadt	13.3	2.9	2.6
Leipzig	12.1	4.3	3.3
Magdeburg	16.2	3.9	3.0
Neubrandenburg	9.6	3.2	2.1
Potsdam	14.9	8.0	2.6
Rostock	11.7	7.1	3.4
Schwerin	15.5	5.0	1.6
Suhl	11.9	4.4	2.3

CORRECTION ON BEGINNING OF FINNISH LEADER'S VISIT

The following correction pertaining to the item headlined "Finnish Prime Minister, Delegation Begin Visit," and subheaded "Sorsa Meets Honecker," published in the 10 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page E 2 is supplied from East Berlin ADN International Service at 1429 GMT on 9 September:

First paragraph, line two reads: ...Willi Brandt, chairman of the SPD, and his fothcoming visits to Yugoslavia and Greece, Erich Honecker stated... (rewording, adding Yugoslavia to Brandt's forthcoming visits)

ENERGY OFFICIAL ON GAS PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES

LD121124 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Gas production will be reduced in Hungary beginning next year. The possibility of meeting increased consumption demands via expanded imports is still 4 years away. This was stated by Gyozo Weigand, director of the State Energy and Energy Safety Technical Board, at the national gas conference in Balatonfuered.

He pointed out that modification of the structure of consumption is of fundamental importance because of the reduction of gas production. Coal production must be increased in order to release gas for use by electricity energy production sources. This is the only way to increase consumption by the populace. By the way, consumption by the population is very low in Hungary compared with foreign countries -- only 13 percent of the total gas consumption is consumed in households.

He also said that the gas supply will remain undisturbed only to a daily mean temperature of minus 7 degrees centigrade: Below a daily mean temperature of minus 13 degrees centigrade, plants and public buildings must change over to oil from gas heating. Storing capacity, too, must be expanded for a more secure gas supply. Twice as much gas will be stored for this winter as last year. The director added that at present the transformation from oil to gas heating is no longer economical because both energy sources are equally dear, and what is more, both are in short supply.

HEALTH OFFICIAL CITES CAUSES OF RISING SUICIDES

AU091319 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Sep 85 p 5

[Interview with Dr Laszlo Gubacsi, head of the health department at the Bacs-Kiskun County Council, by correspondent Andras Szentkiralyi: "The Most Suicides Are in Bacs-Kiskun County -- Not a Private Matter"; first three paragraphs are paper's introduction]

[Excerpts] Hungary has always had a very high rate of suicides. At the beginning of the sixties, 25 people out of 100,000 committed suicide. Recently this has increased to 40 persons. This figure is almost double the suicide rate revealed by the statistics of those countries that follow us on the list, such as Austria, Finland, Switzerland, the CSSR, and the FRG. Males are more likely to solve conflicts this way than females, and the suicide rate rises in both sexes as people grow older. Suicide attempts are more frequent among those abandoned, single, or sick; one-fifth of the suicides suffered from arterial illness, and half of the cases suffered from cerebral sclerosis. One of the reasons for the increase in suicides is the aging of the Hungarian population.

At the beginning of the twenties suicide was characteristic only of town dwellers, but in recent years this kind of death also increased in rural communities. The frequency of suicide is not the same in all parts of the country. In the counties of Bacs-Kiskun, Csongrad, and Szabolcs-Szatmar this act is twice as high as in Vas County and Gyor Sopron County.

Out of every million inhabitants, 459 persons committed suicide in Hungary last year. According to a survey, this ratio is worst in Bacs-Kiskun County, where 1 out of every 1,000 inhabitants committed suicide between 1979 and 1983. This county also leads in alcohol consumption. We asked Dr Laszlo Gubacsi, head of the county's health department, to explain the survey's details.

Dr Gubacsi: In this county more women than men committed suicide, and it is striking that a majority of the women were very young. There were a lot fewer attempted cases in the county towns of Kalocsa, Baja, Bacsalmas, and in the Kiskunfelefgyhaza area, which lie along the Danube. In comparison, there were many more cases in the area of Kiskunhalas and Kiskunmajsa. The place in the middle of the chart is occupied by the remaining communities of the north and the more backward places behind the sand dunes. In the very same places, however, the ratio of successful suicides is the highest and in some places reached 5 out of 1,000 between 1979-1983. The highest figures were received from the area in the county where wine and fruit cultivation is the main industry.

Szenkiralyi: What did you find to be che immediate reasons?

Gubacsi: The greatest number of attempted suicides were related to family conflicts, primarily to alcohol. The aged made the attempt primarily because of ill health. Loneliness and abandonment were also causes, though not all of them were living alone.

The method used most frequently in the fatal cases was hanging, but many people used chemicals, mostly pesticides.

Szentkiralyi: But the unsuccessful attempts were carried out mainly by medicines?

Gubacsi: Yes, the list contains Seduxen, Eunoctin, Andaxin, and many other sedatives and sleeping pills.

Szentkiralyi: Apart from changing the general attitude of the people, what other tasks must be fulfilled?

Gubacsi: First of all, the basic medical resources for preventive actions must be made available, and the danger must be recognized. The endangered patients must be listed and the number of psychiatrists and psychologists must be increased. In order to prevent the problem, it is very important to form general attitudes, raise the level of schooling and culture and, in general, shape public opinion. Thus, it is not only the health sector that has a lot to do. The county's leaders are also paying attention to our work. To mention some facts: A clinical psychology department with 245 beds will soon be built; the development of two family counseling centers is underway in towns and one in a village; and we have also been promised a Samaritans' telephone service soon.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION MEETS NEMETH

LD111908 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI) -- Invited by the HSWP, a delegation of the French Communist Party (PCF), led by Gaston Plissonnier, member of the PCF Political Committee and secretary of the CC, visited Hungary on September 8-11. The delegation included Raymond Jeanne, member of the CC.

The delegation met Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP and held talks with Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC.

In the course of cordial, comradely meetings the parties gave briefs on the situation of their countries and the most important targets of their parties. They discussed international issues and major issues of the international communist and worker's movement, and the state of inter-party relations and expressed readiness to improve cooperation.

PRIEST SENTENCED FOR FORCING SERVICES ATTENDANCE

AU110918 Rome ANSA in English 0856 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw -- A Catholic priest was given a suspended one-year sentence by a Ketrzyn court for having "forced children and adults to attend religious services". Father Edward Golinski was also fined 100,000 zloty and banned from teaching catechism for four years.

SIGNAL ON DIALOGUE SEEN IN CHURCH WEEKLY ARTICLE

LD091556 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 9 Sep 85

["Meanders of Political 'Centre'" -- PRP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 9 -- The Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries today a response to an article by Andrzej Micewski, a well-known Catholic writer and advisor to the Polish primate, which appeared in the latest issue of the church weekly NIEDZIELA (SUNDAY) published by the Episcopal Curia in Czestochowa.

Zdzislaw Morawski (ZYCIE's editor-in-chief) writes that he does not want to "impute Micewski to nothing what he had not written but that (he) understands his statement as an expression of a belief that political divisions in Poland have not proceeded, in the majority of cases, along the lines of philosophical divisions."

"I consider Micewski's statement in reference to Poland as an important one, mainly because pressing attempts of exploiting the unquestionable authority of the church for political reasons, which have nothing in common with church teachings, have been undertaken not from today and not for religious reasons," Morawski said and observed further that these attempts are "a political and ideological manipulation undertaken not by official circles, to use the article's terminology, but by extreme anti-social system forces."

Morawski continues: "The author of the (NIEDZIELA) article, who cannot be charged with disrespect for the position of the church and its authorities even by his most fierce enemies and the most dogged polemicists, points out that extreme forces of Polish social and ideological life will be against every idea of mediation or social centre in the future. (...) Stressing that no rational person can expect a change in Poland's system -- the author of the article formulates some lines and principles of a possible and -- as he feels -- necessary political dialogue aimed at some political and social activation of a moderate and wavering "centre" for the welfare of the country."

"Micewski feels that a dialogue on the problem must deal with realities of the social and political life, namely, the programme for overcoming the crisis (?ways) and progress of democratization etc."

"Andrzej Micewski's article is controversial or, as I think, simply biased in many points, but despite all, it deserves a response, because it is a kind of a cautious signal on possibilities and needs for broadening the dialogue on genuine conditions and that is what Poland needs. Political realism, the political estimation about which the author wrote, is the only condition. Other problems are up for discussion and on many questions, as I feel, for a settlement" concluded Zdzislaw Morawski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

PLANNING OFFICIAL ON NEW PLANS, FOREIGN CONTACTS

AU091424 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Sep 85 pp 3-4

[Interview with Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, by Krzysztof Kraus: "There Is No Evading This Condition"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In every variant of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan, including the one recently adopted by the Sejm on the basis of further planning, an essential condition for achieving the desired economic results is a strengthening of our economy's proexports orientation. We talk to Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, about the chances in this sphere created by the new integration initiatives that have been inspired by last year's "summit" and by the resolutions of the 39th and 40th CEMA sessions.

Reorientation, S. Dlugosz says, does not depend in the least on giving up an energetic exports-imports policy in our relations with developed capitalist countries, and especially with the developing countries. I believe it depends most of all on qualitative changes in economic cooperation within our socialist community.

Krauss: But the highly-developed capitalist countries possess many tried and tested technologies which could permit an easier modernization of our economies.

Dlugosz: First of all, there is an enormous list of technical and technological problems that are of fundamental importance and have not been completely solved by anyone yet. Joint research and the combined innovation efforts of the socialist community should concentrate on these.

Second, one must bear reality in mind. Even under political conditions that favor comprehensive international cooperation, no producer possessing really new scientific and technical solutions is likely to make them available to others. One should consider the technical and technological embargoes policy imposed by the United States on Poland and through the medium of Cocom (the Western institution that decides on export bans) on U.S. allies.

It turned out at the turn of the decade that the relatively favorable conjuncture in the capitalist countries, especially in the first half of the seventies, was starting to collapse. The negative effects of this also began to filter through to the economies of the socialist countries, which are not, after all, cut off from the world economy. Practical conclusions for the future need to be drawn from these facts.

Leaving aside all other considerations, applying once again for large Western credits in order to boost our economy would mean a renewed crisis situation just like the one experienced by the economies of the capitalist countries, a situation that is probably going to deteriorate instead of improve in the nearest future. I am basing this statement on the opinions of Western experts.

Krauss: Issues connected with filling the loopholes in the supply of materials are becoming the order of the day more and more frequently.

Dlugosz: There is practically only one solution as far as the greater availability of materials and energy is concerned: joint investment effort by the countries concerned. Thanks to the fact that new non-European countries (Cuba, Vietnam) have joined CEMA, there is now a chance of obtaining mineral and agricultural raw materials that were previously obtainable only or mostly through convertible currency.

Harnessing the very considerable mineral riches of Mongolia, Vietnam, and Cuba -- riches that are sometimes not fully fathomed -- is bound to take a long time. But learning how to take advantage of natural climatic conditions for the cultivation of coffee, tea, citrus fruits, soya beans, peanuts, rubber, and so on will take less time. This involves Vietnam, Cuba, and maybe in the future Cambodia and Laos. These matters are being discussed at length during consultations on the 1986-90 plans of our countries.

Drauss: What about cooperation with countries not so far away from us?

Dlugosz: There are no obstacles to extending it beyond its present limits. I have in mind, for example, the exchange of the so-called market surplus carried out by the state trade enterprises and cooperatives. It seems to me that this type of cooperation could develop particularly intensively in border areas and could involve both the exchange of goods and that of services.

These forms of cooperation have also been considered in the programs extending to the year 2000, which point out that it is not only the solution of major issues that determines orientation, but also the solving of apparently "minor matters," which may in fact be very useful for enhancing reorientation. A large extent and diversity of initiatives serving reorientation guarantees that our forces will be better united, especially when it comes to setting the socialist countries' capability for independently solving the technological problems facing the entire world economy in motion.

ELECTORAL COUNCIL MEETING VIEWS SEJM CANDIDATES

LD112048 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The National Electoral Council held another meeting. The meeting was chaired by Jan Dobraczynski. The council acquainted itself with the course of the proposal and consultations of deputy candidates. The authorized organizations have appointed and submitted to the electoral councils 2,378 people. The voivodship electoral councils have placed on this registers and presented to the electorate 1,677 people -- that is, on average, four candidates for every seat in the district.

Almost half a million citizens, representing all social sectors and professional groups, took part in 2,261 consultative meetings.

In a creative and critical discussion the electorate showed great concern for Poland's favorable development, for the Semj's appropriate composition, and the high efficiency of its work. In numerous statements they stressed the wide range of consultants and the creation of conditions for the citizens' real participation in the process of submitting and selecting candidates.

Examining the observations and the opinions of the electorate, from the 1,677 people put forward as candidates, the voivodship electoral councils are drawing up district electoral lists on which they can place a total of 820 people.

The National Electoral Council also examined the electorate's opinions and observations on the proposed deputy candidates on the national list. It concluded that they had been generally approved by the electorate.

The council placed all the candidates proposed by the National Movement for Polish Rebirth [PRON] National Council on the national electoral list, and decided to submit the list to the State Electoral Commission for registration.

Moreover at the suggestion of the Presidium of the PRON National Council's Executive Committee, the National Electoral Council has chosen Katarzyna (Gertner), Henryk Groszyk, and Stanislaw Piotrowski to be the Council's delegates to the National Electoral Commission.

GDANSK, GDYNIA SEJM CANDIDATE LISTS CONFIRMED

LD101421 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] [No dateline as received] The voivodship electoral council has confirmed the list of candidates for Sejm deputy from districts No 16 in Gdansk and No 17 in Gdynia. Among the candidates are representatives of the highest spheres of life, people known to society for their professional and social activeness. They include: S. Bejger; S. Kania; L. Janczyszyn; W. Milenuszkin; J. Uzieblo; Professor Lodykowski; Professor Szarmach; J. Budzisz; a fisherman; K. Cupisz, a foreman at the Komuna Shipyard; E. Wojcik, a Gdansk shipyard tracer and chairman of the Urban People's Council in Gdansk; Professor Szatybelko, an academic from the Marine Fishing Institute in Gdynia; and J. Uszko, a shift leader at the commercial port in Gdynia.

REPORT SAYS PPR FACING 'ECOLOGICAL DISASTER'

AU111024 Paris AFP in English 1017 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 11 (AFP) -- Poland is facing an "ecological disaster" from industrial waste causing three main "dangerous health zones" affecting 11 million Poles, according to an official report. The report by the Academy of Sciences, published recently in the press here, confirmed the [words indistinct] that Poland's industries were the worst cause of pollution in Europe and the country held the European record for its high level of acid rain. The academy's report said that an "ecological disaster" had been reached in Poland's three main industrial areas -- the Silesian coal basin, the steel complex at Nowa Huta and the Gulf of Gdansk -- with a total area of 37,000 square kms (14,230 square miles) with 11 million inhabitants.

The most dangerous area was in upper Silesia, particularly the city of Katowice where many parents send their children into the countryside to escape the foul air polluted by factory fumes. The study concluded that the veritable "ecology bomb" was about to explode there. It said that four million people in this area were breathing in 40 percent of the nation's total polluted air from mines, steel plants and factories.

The level of lead in the air in Katowice was 196 times more than the accepted safe maximum, and that of carbon dioxide 21 times more than the maximum. A baby born in the city "breathes in one kilo (2.2 pounds) of this in the first year of its life," a journalist wrote. Health authorities recorded that in Silesia there was a 30 percent higher cancer rate than in the rest of the country, and a 45 percent higher rate of respiratory ailments. Local primary schools note that there "is an alarming increase of retarded children who are victims of the heavy concentration of metals in the environment and food."

Krakow, the old capital of the kings of Poland, is a mere shadow of its former splendou splendour for it is gradually dying from the factory wastes of the nearby huge industrial complex of Nowa Huta, built after World War II. The 14th century royal castle of Wawel has suffered more damage from pollution in the past few years than the wear and tear in previous decades, and its 700,000 inhabitants are bitter over the constant factory fumes hanging over the town and the pollution of the River Vistula.

Meanwhile most of the beach resorts of the Baltic have been closed owing to pollution hazards stemming from the Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot industries.

BARCIKOWSKI VISITS NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA IN FRG

LD112016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The delegation of the PZPR led by Kazimierz Barcikowski, which is staying in FRG at the invitation of Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, today paid a visit to the land government of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Representatives of Social-Democratic authorities of the land expressed willingness to further develop all-round economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation with Poland.

Kazimierz Barcikowski also met with Ernst Breit, Chairman of the West German trade union federation DGB. The DGB leadership reaffirmed that West German trade unions are determined to continue the line of accord and cooperation with Poland contained in the agreement of December 1970, and that they recognize the final character of Poland's western border.

CSSR'S FOJTIK ARRIVES ON WORKING VISIT 11 SEP

LD112025 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived by air in Warsaw today for a working visit at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. In Poland he will exchange experiences from the sphere of management and activities of mass communication media.

TURKISH CULTURE MINISTER'S 6-11 SEP VISIT ENDS

TA111859 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, 11/9. (A.A) -- Turkish Minister of Culture and Tourism Mukerrem Tascioglu, in Poland since Sept. 6 as the official guest of his Polish counterpart Zygulski concluded his contacts here.

Tascioglu told the A.A. correspondent in Warsaw that solid progress was achieved in cultural relations despite the geographic distance. Noting that Poland was among 50 countries with which Turkey signed cultural exchange programs, Tascioglu said this program would pay off and a group of Polish musicians and conductors would come to Turkey soon. Within the framework of the cultural exchange program, Turkey will take part in Polish festivals, he added.

Tascioglu also said that Polish national poet Miskievic's house and grave in Istanbul would be restored.

Commenting on the number of 100,000 Polish tourists that visited Turkey this year, he said this number will further increase.

Mukerrem Tascioglu, who was also received by Polish Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski flew to Frankfurt today. He and the accompanying Turkish delegation will return home tomorrow.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO PEOPLE'S COUNCILS CONGRESS

AU101036 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0612 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to Third Congress of County People's Councils in Bucharest on 10 September; numeral and word variations enclosed in brackets are published in Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 11 September -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The Congress of County People's Councils and Chairman of People's Councils -- the great democratic forum of the local state power bodies -- is called upon to examine the activity of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan regarding economic and social development at a regional level, the fulfillment of self-management, self-supply, and self-administration of all localities in our homeland, and the adoption of activity programs for the Eighth 5-Year Plan in order to unflinchingly implement 13th party congress decisions and the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. [applause]

From the high rostrum of this congress -- on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on my own behalf -- I want to extend to the participants in the congress, to all members of the people's council, the working people, and to all our people warm revolutionary greetings, together with best wishes for increasingly greater success in their overall activity. [cheers, chants]

It has been 8[18] years since the new territorial-administrative organization opened up on the road to a balanced development and socioeconomic flourishing of all localities and counties in our homeland. The implementation of the party's general line regarding the quick development of the forces of production and the rational distribution of industry and other economic branches throughout all our homeland's counties, has ensured a high socioeconomic level for all our counties. It has eliminated lags in an important number of localities and counties in our homeland, and has ensured the creation of scores upon scores of industrial platforms and centers.

In the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, the industrial commodity production per capita will amount to at least 50,000 lei. Agriculture has undergone a powerful development. Its production per capita must amount to some 10,000 lei. Education, culture, science, and the political-educational activity have developed greatly. In the past 20 years more than 2,280,000 [280,000] apartments were guilt, as were more than 4,800 schools, and almost 44,000 new classrooms, some 700 cultural houses and homes, and almost 1,000 hospitals and medical units. Profound regenerative transformations have taken place in all counties and localities in our homeland, thus improving the standard of living and civilization of all inhabitants in socialist Romania.

As a result of the increase in the forces of production and in the volume of construction of dwellings and sociocultural establishments, we have increasingly ensured better work and living conditions for all our people. A real and genuine equality of rights for all our homeland's citizens has been achieved, irrespective of nationality. [applause]

During the period since the last congress, the people's councils have played an important role in implementing programs on the socioeconomic development, self-management, self-supply, and self-administration of all localities in our homeland. At the same time, it is necessary for me to stress that certain failings persisted in the activity of the people's councils. This had a negative influence on the fulfillment of the program concerning socioeconomic development.

If all peoples' councils had acted with great responsibility, and determination to honor this great responsibility, there is no doubt that the results would have been much better and the level of development of all our localities would be much higher.

That is why it is necessary to thoroughly examine -- in a critical and self-critical spirit -- how all people's councils have carried out their activity within this congress. We must draw appropriate conclusions both from positive results and from failings and mistakes in order to ensure the improvement of the overall future activity and the determined transition to implementing the development programs and plans in the new 1986-90 5-Year Plan to improve the general level of civilization, the material and cultural well-being of all our people, and to ensure the constant strengthening of our homeland and of its independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, some 8,000 deputies of the county people's councils and chairmen of all town and communal people's councils are present at this congress representing more than 10 percent of the total. Through their structure and composition, the people's councils are the most representative and democratic local bodies of state power ensuring the broad participation of the working people and the whole of our people in the management of localities and the overall socioeconomic activity in our country.

The congress is to elect the Legislative Chamber, the parliament of the local bodies for the next 5 years. Thus, in the workers' revolutionary democracy, the Congress of People's Councils and the Legislative Chamber hold very important places. They ensure the discussion of all laws and decisions on the socioeconomic development of our homeland and of all localities by the most authorized representatives of the broad people's masses. One can state with good reason that we have achieved the most democratic system of participation by all people in having them consciously build their own future. Were we to compare our workers domocratic system, the people's councils congress, with the situation in other states in the world, we could say that our workers revolutionary democracy is superior to any form of bourgeois democracy. Through the broad democratic system which we have achieved, we ensure that all class and social categories -- above all workers, peasants, intellectuals, all working people irrespective of nationality, and all our people -- participate actively in the development and implementation of general policy, and in the conscious fashioning of their free, socialist and communist future. [applause, chants]

Esteemed comrades, in their activity the people's councils will focus -- in the next 5-year plan -- on the 13th party congress decisions, the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and the advance toward communism. In the March election, all our people -- through the vote given to the candidates of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and through the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils -- expressed their complete adherence to the party program and their firm determination to act with all their might to implement it.

The 1986-90 5-Year Plan will mark Romania's entry into a new stage of socioeconomic development and the achievement of a new quality of labor and life for all our people. The general characteristic of the overall activity will be the switch from extensive development to the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and the other branches of activity.

During the 1986-90 period, industrial production will increase at an annual average rate of 6-7 percent. Special attention will be paid to increasing quality and the technical level of the production process.

We have to firmly participate in the new scientific-technological revolution that must contribute to the improvement and organization -- on a new basis -- of overall industrial production. We must never forget that firm involvement in intensive development, quality improvements and the implementation of the new scientific-technological revolution is decisive for implementing the party program and elevating our homeland to new heights of progress and civilization. [applause, chants]

Any lags will have a great influence on the overall level of development for a long time to come. Special attention must be paid to developing our energy and raw material base. Appropriate measures must be taken to ensure the proper management of energy and raw materials, to reduce consumption, and to respect established norms. At the same time, efforts must be intensified to recoup energy, raw materials, and other materials. All sectors of activity must ensure a more effective increase in labor productivity on the basis of a better organization of labor, production processes, new technologies, mechanization, automation, and robotics in production.

The overall socioeconomic activity, the activity of people's councils, must place special stress on increasing profitability and economic efficiency. Action must be taken to reduce material and production expenditures, and to increase profits and national income more vigorously. This is the only way to ensure conditions for an enlarged socialist reproduction and the necessary means for the consumption and development fund.

It is necessary to take more determined action in applying the new economic mechanism in all areas of activity. Within this framework, special attention must be paid to participation with social shares in the development fund and to the application of the forms of material incentives through participation in profits in accordance with work performed.

In the next 5-year plan, too, in conformity with 13th party congress decisions, we will continue to pay special attention to a balanced distribution and development of the forces of production throughout all localities in our country. As a matter of fact, the congress agenda includes issues relating to regional socioeconomic development. In 1990 we have to achieve a total per capita production in each county of at least 80,000 lei. Industrial production should amount to at least 50,000 lei. Undoubtedly, the national industry will bear the main responsibility in this respect. However, at the same time, it is necessary to pay special attention to developing small-scale industry in each country. The program submitted to the congress for discussion stipulates that in the next 5 years production of the small-scale industry should be doubled. However, in certain lagging counties it will be necessary for small-scale industrial production to increase 3-3.5 times over.

We must propose that in 1990 each county will achieve a production of at least 8,000 lei in small-scale industry. At the same time, it is necessary for each county to register an export of its own of at least $10 million. However, exports of counties should not include, in any form, agricultural-industrial products.

It is necessary for each county and locality to examine the possibilities available and to draw up appropriate programs aimed at quickly developing small-scale industry whose aim is to complete large industry by providing products that are not being produced in large-scale industry, thus completely meeting the needs of the economy and the people.

In this respect, the committees in charge of problems of people's councils, the State Planning Committee, and the government as a whole must thoroughly examine the requirements of the economy and of the people in various parts of the country and support the strong development of small-scale industry.

We must see to it that by the end of the 1986-90 5-Year Period all countries in our homeland properly fulfill the regional socioeconomic development program, thus ensuring that all requirements for industrial and consumption goods will be met, that the balanced development of all areas in our country is ensured, and that the level of civilization of our whole people is being elevated. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, in the activity carried out by the people's councils, agriculture must constantly hold the main position. The 13th party congress decisions and the provisions of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan for agriculture place stress on implementing an intensive agricultural program. The achievement of the new agrarian revolution will greatly increase the agricultural production and improve the standard of living and work conditions of our peasantry, and change the manner of thinking and acting of all our peasantry. The achievement of an intensive agriculture of great productivity organized on the basis of the most modern achievements of agricultural science, requires, first and foremost, a rational and complete use of lands -- a decisive factor for agricultural production.

At the same time, it is necessary to intensify our activity to implement the irrigation and land improvement program. The situation this year, when after a severe winter we had a long period of drought, has demonstrated that irrigation in our country plays a decisive role in ensuring good and stable agricultural production. Under the difficult climatic conditions this year, our socialist agriculture is providing proper supplies for people, and to a great extent, other requirements of the national economy.

The output of summer grains exceeds 6 million metric tons [7 million metric tons] while corn output is satisfactory. If we had not had an important section of irrigated land -- it has to be stated openly -- we would not have been able to provide the grain and agricultural products needed. I want to emphasize this so that the agricultural bodies, all people's councils, and all working people in agriculture understand that we must do all we can to achieve the irrigation and land improvement programs under the most favorable conditions.

At the same time, decisive measures are necessary to ensure the proper progress of agricultural work, to ensure quality sowing on schedule. The situation this year, too, has demonstrated that in order to achieve good agricultural crops, how agricultural work is carried out -- plowing, sowing, and the observance of optimal periods for the tending of all crops -- plays a very important role. This year we have cooperatives that have achieved more than 1,000 kilograms [8,000 kilograms] of wheat per hectare. There are units that will achieve more than 20,000 kilograms of corn per hectare and large vegetable outputs: beets, potatoes, and other vegetables.

Unfortunately, we have a large number of units and even counties that failed to pay all necessary attention to commendably organizing and completing agricultural operation and consequently scored poor results. Yesterday's meeting of the National Council of Agriculture discussed these issues pertaining to agriculture. However, I would like to draw the attention of all people's councils to the fact that they are directly responsible for the agricultural work. It is inadmissible that certain counties should have crops that are half the size of crops in neighboring counties. Also inadmissible is the position I was told that certain people's councils chairmen adopted at yesterday's meeting: Instead of drawing appropriate conclusions from their poor activity, they tried to justify negative states of affairs. We must openly discuss agricultural problems during our congress, in spite of the fact that the Agricultural Council met one day before. I repeat, agriculture is the main concern of people's councils' activity.

All people's councils must draw all appropriate conclusions and lessons and firmly apply the provisions of the law in completing operations on schedule and carrying out maintenance and repair work. How can one obtain corn crops when weeding has not been completed? How can one obtain potato crops when weeds are 2 meters high, and not in just one place. I stress all this, as we must draw the appropriate conclusions and eliminate this state of affairs. We must openly discuss this matter with the entire peasantry and all the people; we must take all necessary steps to ensure that all people's councils fulfill their duties according to the provisions of the law and the tasks set for them by the broad masses and all the people when they voted for them. Last March's vote was a vote for running the socialist construction activity, for the agrarian revolution, for a new and intensive industrial development, and for raising the people's well-being. All who made their pledges last March must realize that they will have to account for, before the people, the way in which they fulfill their duty. We must realize that the state-power bodies at all levels are under the people's control and must account for their activity. This is our revolutionary workers democracy. [cheers, chants]

We must now take all necessary steps to thoroughly prepare next fall's sowing operations, so as to lay a sound foundation for next year's crop. We have established measures for all irrigated areas, in case of insufficient rainfall, to supply appropriate water for sowing all next year's crops. [...appropriate water as early as in the fall for sowing...] We must proceed thoroughly repairing all operations. We must observe optimum sowing schedules and ensure the appropriate density of crops and everything else. The question of grain is the decisive one for Romanian agriculture. We must do everything possible to ensure that next year, the first year of the new 5-year plan, we obtain good crops of all agricultural produce. We must pay appropriate attention to sowing industrial plants and ensure that all vegetables crops are fully irrigated, something that will enable us to attain good crops under all weather conditions. Likewise, we must firmly apply established measures in wine growing and fruit growing, with a view to restoring the vineyards and trees damaged during last year's frost and ensuring a good production of grapes and fruit.

Particular attention should be paid to fulfilling the livestock program and increasing the number of livestock and the animal output, in accordance with existing programs in each county and locality. We must strongly develop our fodder base and maximally utilize the more than 4 million hectares of hay and pasture available. We must pay appropriate attention to catch crops, which allow us to increase the country's arable land by at least 20 percent annually.

We have everything necessary in each county. Consequently, all people's councils must take resolute steps to implement unswervingly the program for development of agriculture in all its branches and sectors. I would like to express the conviction that all conclusions will be drawn and that the county and all other people's councils will take appropriate steps to completely eliminate the negative state of affairs and thus commendably fulfill the agriculture program. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, I first dwellt on the overall problems concerning the country's development, on the programs and plans for industry and agriculture, and on fulfilling regional plans. The people's councils are directly responsible for properly carrying out overall programs and their fulfillment also raises the stage of development of all counties and localities in our fatherland.

Aside from this, the people's councils must pay particular attention to problems of self-management, self-supply, self-administration, and self-financing.

The congress proceedings are discussing appropriate programs for implementing unswervingly these principles in each county and locality. I would like to draw particular attention to the program and draft bill on regional self-management, self-administration, and self-financing. In order to attain the self-management and self-supply program, we must appropriately increase the production of agriculture, industry, and small-scale industry. Each locality and county must have its own development plan and must meet both the overall requirements of the state stock and requirements for their own consumption.

I believe I do not have to remind you of the provisions of the law in this respect. As you know, we must ensure the state stock first of all and then the local consumption stock. I have mentioned this in order to draw attention to the fact that we must completely eliminate the practice that is still evident in certain counties -- namely, of consuming everything produced, sometimes even in excess of what has been envisaged for overall consumption, and failing to deliver to the state stocks. Such a practice is totally unacceptable and must be eliminated completetely. The government should take appropriate measures to avoid repetition of such a negative state of affairs in any county.

At the same time, each territorial-administrative unit must be self-financing. Each people's council must have its own budget of revenues and expenditures. We must proceed from the fact that each locality, commune, and town, as well as each county, must make an important contribution to the country's overall development fund, while also ensuring revenues for its own socioeconomic development and for administering and managing all localities in a respective county. We have a large number of communes and towns that are self-financing. However, they make a small contribution to the country's overall management fund. We also have an important number of counties that manage to be self-financing. I believe that, as of 1986, all localities and counties must function on the basis of the principle of self-management and self-financing. No locality and county must spend more than it produces. However, as I have stated on various other occasions, we cannot spend or eat everything we produce. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for each locality and county to also ensure funds for participation in the overall development fund, for accumulation, and for the enlarged reproduction.

We must take resolute steps in each locality and county -- on the basis of a uniform development plan -- to solve all local administrative and management problems and adopt all necessary measures to properly organize local activities. The people's councils play an important role in regional planning and town systematization. We must revise regional and town planning and systematization programs in the spirit of the provisions of the law. Let us work to better organize use of the land, reduce unproductive areas and useless roads, and better organize and utilize the land, waters, and entire area of the country.

We are reviewing [We must review] the programs and outlines for the planning of communes and towns. We must proceed to radically reduce the built-up areas, thus increasing the areas earmarked for agriculture. In communes no more than 30 percent of the established are of some 250 [200-250] square meters allocated for each household may be built up; the rest should be used by each family for turning out large agricultural output. This means that one should resolutely proceed to building houses with two or three levels.

I deem it necessary that, on the basis of existing designs, each county should systematize, as of 1968, two or three communes; we must fully revise planning projects of all communes and all towns, and no longer permit, under any circumstance, that houses be built outside the limits established for each locality. In accordance with provisions for locality planning, we must provide establishments for education, medicare, cultural, and other activities so that the inhabitants of each locality can fully enjoy all conditions established by our state for raising the overall level of civilization.

In order to attain this program, it is necessary to develop new agrarian-industrial towns. We must ensure that all agrarian-industrial councils become powerful economic, educational, health, and cultural centers that can optimally meet all the requirements of our fatherland's inhabitants. We must bear in mind that approximation of the work and living conditions of people in villages and towns must be accomplished by raising the living standard of the villages. This does not mean concentrating larger numbers of people in existing towns, but rather raising the living standards in communes and villages to the level of towns.

All people's councils must pay more attention to strongly developing services in all localities so as to ensure that, by 1990, all the people's requirements can be met. I would like to draw attention in particular to the need for the people's councils, the art and consumer cooperatives, and even agricultural production cooperatives to carry out repair and maintenance work for houses. In all towns the people's councils and artisan cooperatives should set up special units for house repair and maintenance that can meet the people's needs. I would also like to draw attention to the need to further develop the small-scale food industry production.

We must strongly develop the cannedfood sectors and the processing of the agricultural produce in agricultural production cooperatives and other cooperative units. The people's councils should organize centers to provide catering for the people, thus substantially reducing sales of nonprocessed products and increasing sales of semicooked products, which can make the people's working and living conditions easier.

We have established a special program in this respect. We will have to intensify and develop a true culinary industry of food products to be sold to the people. We aim to ensure that by 1990 about 40-50 percent of food sales to the people are processed products. Generally speaking, we must thoroughly examine socioeconomic development programs and self-management, self-supply, and other programs. Each people's council should take necessary steps to commendably meet the people's requirements, to ensure the development of each locality, as part and parcel of the overall development of our fatherland and of the implementation of the party program for building the comprehensively developed society and advancing toward communism. [cheers, chants]

We must always bear in mind that the supreme goal and aim of our Communist Party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society being successfully built in Romania is to continuously raise the material and intellectual living standard of the people. Let us do everything to accomplish this goal. [cheers, chants]

I would like the present Congress of People's Councils to make a new point in the activity of people's councils and the proper management of localities and contribute to ensuring that the people's councils commendably fulfill their important role in running all localities and promoting the overall development of our fatherland. Let us ensure that all the fatherland's citizens actively participate in the flourishing of each locality. Each locality must become a true socioeconomic citadel in which the working people, the citizens, can find all they need for a civilized life. Let us really turn each locality and commune into a commune-town, a strong and civilized center of socialist and communist construction. Dear comrades, this is the road to creating conditions for the continuation of the building of communism in our fatherland. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the resolute implementation of the programs on general development, self-management, self-supply, self-administration, and self-financing of localities and counties requires the constant improvement of the activity carried out by the people's councils and the raising of their responsibility in the proper organization and management of overall activity.

We have all we need to implement the 13th party congress decisions in all areas. What is decisive now is the leadership activity, organization, and strengthening of control and responsibility. Each people's council must act with great responsibility so that the entire activity and life in communes, cities, and counties are carried out in conformity with the country's laws and the party's decisions. The spirit of initiative and participation of all citizens in self-management, self-administration, and in the proper management of all localities must be strengthened.

We have numerous democratic bodies in each locality. The general assemblies and all existing democratic forms must carry out their activity under the most favorable conditions. The people's councils are obligated to constantly present accountability reports to the citizens on how the activity is being carried out and to appeal for their support in implementing all programs on self-management and self-administration. Strengthening links between the people's councils and citizens in each locality constitutes a decisive factor for the proper management and strong and democratic development of each locality.

Once again I would like to stress that the country's general development and the implementation of the party program presupposes the development and strengthening of each locality. We cannot speak about the achievement of conditions for the application of the communist principles of labor and life solely through the development of some industrial or city centers. Communism presupposes that each locality, each city and commune should organize its own economic and cultural life on the basis of the principles of self-management, self-supply, and self-administration.

Only on the basis of a blanced and vigorous development of each locality will we be able to really ensure the general development of our country; only thus will conditions be created so that our homeland will be a strong economic state with a strong science and culture, and thus will there be all necessary conditions to meet the requirements of life and work of the communist society. This is why we must understand that the development of each locality is an objective necessity for achieving communism in our homeland. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, in implementing all socioeconomic development programs, an important role is played by the party bodies and organizations in uniting the efforts of all working people and citizens. The increased role of the party presupposes the perfecting of the activity of each party organization, it requires that each party member should act with great responsibility and be among the first ranks in implementing the party decisions and country's laws.

The county party committees, the city and communal committees, must be firmer and more exacting in fulfilling their role of leading the overall activity to implement the 13th party congress decisions. At the same time, it is necessary to intensify the political-educational activity. Each locality, each county has great political-educational means available: cultural houses and homes, clubs, theaters, movie theaters, and a radio and television center. All these must work under uniform leadership and with uniform guidance.

Let us develop more intensely the mass artistic and cultural movement. Let us see to it that the Song to Romania Festival, which has demonstrated its tremendous mobilizing and creative force, will unite all forces we have available in each locality and county to elevate the popular masses' level of culture and knowledge by placing stress on love toward the homeland within the activity of patriotic education, as well as on the firm determination to defend the achievements of socialism, the homeland, and on strengthening Romanis's independence and sovereignty. [applause]

All political-educational means -- the press, radio-television, and the creative artists' unions -- must firmly engage in this tremendous activity of our homeland's revolutionary transformation and of elevating our people to a higher level of material and cultural civilization. Our overall political-educational activity of fashioning the new man must be firmly placed on the revolutionary concept of the world: dialectical and historical materialism.

We must act with great determination to expand the horizon of scientific knowledge and the level of general knowledge because only thus will the builders of socialism in our country be able to engage with all their power in the struggle for unraveling further the secrets of nature and the universe, only thus will they be able to engage in the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of society and elevating Romania to the highest peaks of civilization -- toward communism. Let us see to it that the 1986-90 5-Year Plan will ensure the elevation of all localities in our homeland to a high level of socioeconomic development. Let us act so that self-management, self-administration, and self-financing of all localities will constitute an increasingly important factor in the overall activity of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and furthering Romania's advance toward the golden peak -- communism. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the development of relations with all countries in the world, irrespective of social system; expanding economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation; and the active participation in the international division of labor in the exchange of material and cultural assets are indivisible parts of the general policy promoted by our party and state of building socialism, international friendship, solidarity and peace. We firmly base our international relations with all countries in the world on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force, and respect for each nation's right to freely and independently choose its developmental roads, without any outside interference.

The international situation continues to be tense and the danger for new conflicts and wars persists, including the danger of a new world war which would inevitably turn into a nuclear war that would destroy life itself on our planet. Under such very serious circumstances for mankind's destiny, the fundamental problem of our time is to halt the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, proceed to disarmament, eliminate all nuclear weapons, and halt any actions aimed at militarizing outer space.

A very serious situation has emerged in Europe through the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in certain Western European countries and the nuclear countermeasures taken by the USSR. The first two rounds of talks between the delegations of the USSR and the United States in Geneva on issues regarding nuclear and space weapons have yielded no results. During this period the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe has continued and this has, in fact, led to an even greater aggravation of the danger of a nuclear war.

Gratifying in this situation are the measures adopted by the USSR with regard to the moratorium on the deployment of nuclear weapons up to the fall season of the current year and the cessation of nuclear tests up to the end of the year. Also mentioned is the fact that if the United States would adopt similar measures the cessation of nuclear weapons tests could be prolonged and negotiations could take place with a view to completely renouncing such tests. The United States has not responded positively to these initiatives up to now.

Romania, like all European peoples and peoples on other continents, expects that the United States will also respond positively to this initiative and that it will come up with new initiatives aimed at reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons and halting the militarization of outer space. Statements alone are not enough. Real and tangible actions are necessary as proof of the seriousness of these statements and of proceeding along the road of eliminating nuclear danger.

The meeting that is to take place in November of this year between President Reagan and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev is a positive factor. However, European countries should not just wait to see how the Soviet-U.S. negotiations and the meeting between the leaders of the two countries will proceed. On the contrary, it is necessary for all European countries, primarily the NATO and Warsaw Pact member-countries, to intensify their actions in the direction of convincing the two great nuclear powers to take concrete action in achieving acceptable accords on both sides on nuclear weapons and on halting the militarization of outer space.

The European countries must take firm measures and insist that during the meeting in November between the leaders of the USSR and the United States appropriate agreements be reached in this direction. First and foremost, it is necessary to halt the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe, to proceed to withdrawing existing ones up to the complete elimination of any kind of nuclear weapons, to halt nuclear tests, and to renounce any actions aimed at militarizing outer space.

As I have stressed at the 13th party congress, outer space must be used only for peaceful purposes in the interest of all peoples of the world. Therefore, we hail the USSR's proposal on the organization of an international conference within the United Nations on the use of outer space solely for peaceful purposes by all nations throughout the world.

We believe that under the current serious circumstances it is necessary for all people in Europe, the political forces, and governments in Europe to assume greater responsibility and act to save their people, Europe, and the whole of mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. There are no more important problems at this time than the problems of nuclear disarmament, of general disarmament, and of ensuring peace and the supreme right of peoples and nations to existence, life, freedom, independence and peace. [cheers, chants]

From the high rostrum of the People's Councils Congress we, once again, call upon all parliaments, local bodies in all European countries and on other continents, and upon all peoples to unite their efforts -- beyond any differences in social system, political, philosophical, or religious concepts -- to act before it is too late to halt the dangerous trend of events toward a nuclear catastrophe. We must save mankind from destruction, guarantee our people and the whole of mankind the right to free development, utilize the excellent achievements of knowledge and science for peaceful purposes alone and for the well-being, freedom, independence, and happiness of each nation. [cheers, chants]

The SR of Romania firmly advocates and will determinedly act to bring about the successful progress of the Stockholm conference on confidence and disarmament in Europe.

We also believe that an appropriate agreement must be reached -- on the basis of the existing proposals -- within the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of arms and forces in Central Europe. We act firmly to develop cooperation in the Balkans and to turn this area into a zone without nuclear weapons and without foreign military bases. We support the achievement of such zones in northern and central Europe and on other continents. We believe that the Geneva disarmament conference must intensify efforts to reach tangible agreements on general disarmament, and primarily on nuclear disarmament.

We are firmly convinced that people have the necessary forces available and are able -- through acting with greater determination and in closer unity -- to change the trend of events, to impose disarmament, and ensure peace on our planet. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, the SR of Romania firmly advocates the solution of all conflicts and disputes between states by negotiations alone.

In this respect, we consider it necessary to proceed to organizing an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. We speak out for speedily halting the Iran-Iraq war and the solving of their respective problems through negotiations. We believe that all conflicts and contentious issues between states should be solved in such a way.

We firmly support the Namibian people's struggle for independence, under the South-West African Peoples Organization leadership. We firmly condemn the apartheid policy in South Africa and express full solidarity with the struggle of the broad people's masses in that country for securing their vital right to participate, on a fully equal footing, in running their state.

In view of the many existing conflicts, which maintain and aggravate the tense international situation, we deem it necessary to adopt resolute and firm steps and initiatives to put an end to these conflicts and resolve all problems through negotiations. In this respect, the SR of Romania proposed that the United Nations should make a solemn appeal to all countries involved in conflicts for the immediate halt of all military operations and the solving of problems through negotiations. In order to organize negotiations between countries engaged in conflicts, the United Nations should ask the Security Council to appoint special representatives for this purpose. Likewise, we consider it necessary that all states should assume the solemn commitment of renouncing the use of force and refraining from any kind of interference in the domestic affairs of another state. The adoption of such an appeal or solemn pledge now, on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, would demonstrate the desire of all people to observe the UN Charter. This would make an outstanding contribution to promoting the policy of detente, improving international relations, developing trust, and bringing about disarmament and peace. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the international economic situation continues to deteriorate. The world economic crisis has an impact upon all states, to a larger or lesser degreee. The situation of the developing countries has deteriorated particularly, as a result [...deteriorated in particular and as never before as a result...] of the inequitable policy pursued at the international level [in international trade] and the financial policy, particularly the excessively high interest rates. Romania has presented a number of proposals on an overall solution of the problems of underdevelopment, including the debts of developing countries. In this respect, we deem it necessary to organize a UN-sponsored international conference with a view to reaching an appropriate agreement between the developed and developing countries on the establishment of a new world economic order. All states, particularly the developed ones, should understand that one cannot overcome the economic crisis and ensure a stable world economic development without solving the problems of underdevelopment, in all their aspects.

It is to the benefit of all states, including the developed ones, to negotiate a solution on this topic and establish new relations of international cooperation on the basis of equality, equity, and mutual advantage. In view of the serious and complex nature of international problems, Romania advocates a greater role for the United Nations and other international bodies in democratically solving all problems and ensuring cooperation and peace.

We believe that we should ensure the participation of all states, particularly the small- and medium-sized ones as well as the developing and nonaligned ones, in solving all international problems. We attach great importance to the nonaligned movement and to cooperation among developing countries. We believe that everything should be done to overcome certain differences and conflicts between these countries and to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation, since only thus can they concentrate all their forces on actively participating in the solution of complex problems of international life, promoting their socioeconomic development, and strengthening their national independence and sovereignty.

Romania will continue to work resolutely to develop international relations with socialist countries, overcome differences among them, and strengthen their solidarity and cooperation, as an important element of the policy of socioeconomic progress, freedom, independence, cooperation, and peace. We will further strengthen cooperation and solidarity with the developing and nonaligned countries and all small and medium-sized countries, as an important element of the policy of detente, independence, peace.

At the same time we will continue to expand ties with developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system, in the spirit of principles of peaceful coexistence. We believe that, due to the current international circumstances, we should do everything possible to achieve a broad cooperation and unflinchingly observe each people's right to choose its social system in accordance with its wishes, without any outside interference.

The question of proving the superiority of one or another social system must not be settled through conflicts or in a military way. Rather, it should be settled through peaceful competition in socioeconomic development and in the utilization of science, culture, and all civilization achievements, to the benefit of continuously raising the material and cultural living standard of all people. The superior nature of a social system cannot be proven through arms: It can only be proven through socioeconomic development, progress, freedom, well-being, and peace. We are convinced that socialism will emerge victorious in this peaceful competition. We advocate such a peaceful competition, for mankind wants freedom and a better, free, and independent life. [cheers, chants]

As far as we are concerned, Socialist Romania will intensify its efforts to promote socioeconomic development and further raise the people's level of civilization, in the belief that this is in accordance with the aspirations of our entire nation and also makes an important contribution to the overall cause of progress, freedom, and independence for all nations. [cheers, chants]

I would like to reiterate the Romanian people's determination to broadly develop cooperation with all progressive, anti-imperialist, and realist forces and all nations, in the firm conviction that, by working in full unity, the people can bring about an end to the policy and use of force as well as the policy of armaments, and can promote a new policy of disarmament, full equality among all nations in the world, and international peace and cooperation. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the problems submitted to the Congress of People's Councils for discussion confer great prospects for the overall development of our fatherland and of all the country's localities and counties, as an integral part of the revolutionary process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism. All the programs and plans submitted to the congress for debate should be discussed in a spirit of high revolutionary exactingness and all necessary steps should be taken to fulfill them commendably. The implementation of these plans and programs by all socioeconomic units and all regional administrative units should ensure the unswerving fulfillment of the 13th RCP Congress, our fatherland's elevation to higher peaks of progress and civilization, and the further enhancement of our technical-material base, which are decisive elements of building socialism and communism and continuously strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

I would like to reiterate the need to take resolute steps to expediently fulfill the socioeconomic development plan for this year, as well as the regional plan. We should conclude 1985 by fully implementing the plan for industrial production and other sectors so as to commendably fulfill the 1981-85 5-Year Plan. We should take all steps to harvest the fall crops on schedule and under commendable conditions and complete sowing and all other operations connected with the 1986 crop under optimum conditions. I would particularly like to draw attention to foreign trade activity. We must pool the efforts of each unit, locality, and county to expediently fulfill the production earmarked for export and overall exports. This is a prerequisite for the smooth development of our entire socioeconomic activity. At the same time we must take all measures to ensure that as of the first day of 1986, all preparations are made for fulfilling the plan for the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

I would like to stress once more that all people's councils, party bodies, and organizations should resolutely work to commendably fulfill our development plans and the programs for our fatherland's socioeconomic development and for raising the people's material and cultural well-being. [cheers, chants]

The discussions and decisions to be adopted by the Congress of People's Councils must bring about a radical change in working style and methods; must lead to strengthening ties between the people's councils and the broad masses of working people; and must lead to enhancing the unity of all the people, within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, under the leadership of the RCP, the leading political force of our socialist nation. [cheers, chants]

In conclusion, I would like to wish all participants in the congress and people's councils, all working people, and all our nation new successes in socioeconomic development and in raising our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization.

Much health and happiness! [cheers, chants]

I wish full success to the proceedings of the Congress of People's Councils! [cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO 12TH SESSION

AU101957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/9/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on September 10 the representatives of the American party to the 12th session of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council.

The interview was attended by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, ministers, advisers and experts.

During the interview they discussed questions related to the prospects and opportunities of intensifying and diversifying the Romanian-U.S. economic relations, especially the collaboration of Romanian enterprises with U.S. firms and companies.

The council's chairman for the U.S. party, Milton F. Rosenthal, executive of the "Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals" expressed satisfaction at the opportunity to conduct a fruitful exchange of views with the Romanian head of state on matters related to the development of the economic collaboration between Romania and the U.S. The speaker (?appreciated) that the Romanian-U.S. relations had recorded an upward course and pointed out that wide opportunities were at hand for the expansion of the collaboration between the two states in numerous domains of activity as well as in point of increasing mutually advantageous commercial exchanges. He highlighted that the current session of the council had proceeded in a constructive spirit and a friendly atmosphere, in harmony with the tradition and practice of these meetings established over the years, making an important contribution to the further promotion of the Romanian-U.S. economic collaboration and cooperation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the council's important role in the intensification of the economic relations between the two countries. The Romanian president assessed that the Romanian-U.S. economic relations marked a continuous development lately, relying upon the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs. The Romanian head of state stressed the need for further actions to be taken for the development and diversification of the Romanian-American economic collaboration on multiple planes, so that the turnover of the trade both ways should reach about two billion dollars.

Romania's president showed that the Romanian-U.S. relations should be underlain by long-term agreements apt to confer stability and prospects on mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. Stress was laid on the need to work so as to provide ever better conditions for cooperation between Romanian enterprises and U.S. firms, for the establishment of equitable economic bonds, to benefit the two countries' development and progress. In that context, the importance was underscored of giving up financial-banking practices based on inordinately high interest rates which hinder a proper unfolding of international, economic and trading relationships, and the significance was highlighted for promoting ties of collaboration underlain by equality and mutual advantage.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed Romania's determination to work for the substantial increase of Romanian-American exchanges and economic collaboration, for the capitalization of cooperative possibilities the two states' economies offer, in the interests of the Romanian and American peoples, of the cause of world peace and understanding.

Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the future development of all states as well as the intensification of their economic collaboration were closely linked to the peace problem. That is why Romania firmly declares and militates for the cessation of the arms race, for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the prevention of the militarization of space, for a broad international collaboration, for a lasting climate of peace throughout the world.

The interview, the atmosphere of which was cordial, was attended by Henry Clarke, charge d'affaires and interim of the USA in Bucharest.

11 SEP SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE SESSION REPORTED

Verification of Presidium

LD111349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0917 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- The election of new members of the Federal Conference Presidium was verified at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference. The new members of the inner leadership of this organization are Smiljka Milojevic, Burhan Ademi, Jozef Horvat, and Hisen Prekazi. They are also the new presidents of the SAWP republican and provincial conferences of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, Vojvodina, and Kosovo, respectively.

Rozic Introductory Speech

LD111257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0531 GMT 11 Sep 85

["Introductory Speech by Dr Marjan Rozic at the SAWPY Federal Conference Session" -- TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the public discussion on the draft medium-term plan of the development of the country, clearer answers will have to be provided to many questions: Are forecasts realistic; are we adequately addressing ourselves to the developed parts of the world; does it provide a realistic outlook or is it beyond our capabilities; is it based on economic motives and the economy or on mediocrity; and will development during the ensuing period be limited to improving our economy. The answers to these and similar questions are not a matter of emotion and guessing: They call for a development plan based on realistic systemic and other conditions. This means that its thrust must be anti-inflationary and that it must proceed from essential changes in the method of our work and life. Dr Marjan Rozic said this in his introductory report at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference today. The federal conference is discussing the country's draft social plan for 1986 to the end of this decade.

The development plans at all levels, especially the country's social plan, according to Rozic, must overcome the many restrictions with which we are entering the new plan period. The biggest development restrictions are inherent in our high rate of debts to foreign creditors and the need to reduce our foreign debt; the lack of available domestic accumulation; and our restricted opportunities to secure additional resources from abroad. Development is also being restricted because of considerable internal debts, losses, inadequate links between organizations of associated labor, a high level of etatisation of our economy, and unemployment. No doubt the fact that we are also facing a delay in the development of self-management must also be added.

Against these restrictive factors, which make it difficult to adopt the plan, there are also positive conditions regarding further successful development -- natural conditions, available capacities, cadres, and especially the readiness of our working people in these difficult conditions to set aside an increasing portion of the revenue they earned for development, stressed Rozic.

Pointing out that the social plan draft was presented for public discussion before all the conditions regarding its implementation were known, Marjan Rozic said that it is for this very reason that the absence of systemic solutions could jeopardize any essential progress in the planning process. This is why, he added, along with public discussion, the solutions based on the substance of the new planning law must be incorporated in the draft plan -- material balance sheets of associated labor must be thoroughly checked and laid down and the actual feasibility of individual objectives established.

Public discussion must secure a high quality improvement in all the plans, but it must also be understood as a process by which to establish conditions for their implementation.

Speaking on the Socialist Alliance's tasks in public discussion on the draft plan, Rozic stressed that this organization must first and foremost create a favorable political climate in which this task can be successfully carried out. The SAWPY Federal Conference must bring its influence to bear on appropriate federal organs whose duty it is to prepare the solutions affecting our system as soon as possible. By the same token, the SAWPY Federal Conference must also see that these solutions are adopted in the SFRY Assembly on time. Solutions pertaining to the area of economic relations with foreign countries and measures concerning the operations of the foreign currency market, as well as the measures designed to control and reduce inflation, must be incorporated in the plan and coordinated. The strategy of technological development, joint programs, and development plans must not be forgotten either.

It is unacceptable to the Socialist Alliance that the Yugoslav development plan is being adopted without the necessary systemic solutions, joint programs, and other conditions conducive to economic operations. This organization must insist that elaboration and concretization of the second stage of the long-term economic stabilization program must be the substance of the plan. In fact, our country's social plan as a whole is a platform for new steps to extricate ourselves from the economic crisis; a way to increase exports; and the basis whereby, through dynamic development, we shall reduce the degree of our underdevelopment. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that in terms of many indicators we are still ranked at the bottom of the list of European countries. We must prove by deeds the advantages of the socialist self-management system, stressed Rozic.

Special attention must be paid to the preparation and adoption of joint development programs and plans. They are an economic necessity and must be laid down as being an accord and an agreement between basic and other organizations of associated labor to enable associated labor itself to carry out the necessary restructuring of production. The joint programs, stressed Rozic, must not lead either to territorial or branch of industry encapsulation. They must be an expression of self-management reproduction links through the pooling of labor, resources, and cadres.

Rozic then stressed that during the public discussion all outstanding questions must be clarified, dilemmas eliminated, and those parts of the plan that are not satisfactory improved. Above all, a more harmonious relationship between the development of production forces and socialist self-management production relations (?due to) self-management delays must be established. In other words, socialist self-management must not be reduced merely to appeals and declarations. One must proceed from the knowledge that it is our joint socioeconomic value -- an essential condition and powerful motivation for the implementation of the development objective.

All medium-term development plans, said Rozic, must be based on income as the basic motive of economic operations. Up to now, this has often been lost sight of because the control over a considerable portion of revenue slipped out of the hands of the workers. Every investment into reconstruction, modernization, and new production project must be checked specifically on the basis of the kind of income it will secure with reference to the growth of labor productivity. At the same time, this means that any new investment must secure faster development and creation of new income.

Rozic went on to mention that reliance on our own resources must be the basic orientation of every planner.

However, he added, this does not mean irrationally shutting oneself off from using resources and manpower, because the essence of this orientation is to make much better use of modern capacities and all natural resources, knowledge, and workers' skill.

In its final shape the Yugoslav social plan must be conceived in such a way so as to represent a unique program of increasing labor productivity addressing itself to every worker and expert and all working people: It must contain an integration basis relative to the development of the unified Yugoslav market. There is no way out of the crisis on the present level of labor productivity and on fragmented capacities. This orientation implies the adoption of a uniform technological strategy of the country, consistent application of present-day achievements of science and technology, scientific organization of work, rationalization and innovation, and a decisive breakthrough of skills into all the areas of work and life.

When enumerating the present shortcomings that must be overcome during the years ahead, Rozic mentioned that almost one-quarter of our capacities are used below the normal productivity limit, the efficiency of investments is at an economically untenable level, and only a small portion of investments crosses the republican and provincial borders. Inflation accounts for a considerable portion of the nominally-acquired revenue of organizations of associated labor, and this engenders expenditure based on fictitious values. This inflation -- and the plan must constitute the means for overcoming it -- is a kind of defense of this situation, and hence persistent resistance to market orientation, application of economic criteria, and intensified labor productivity.

Marjan Rozic advocated that social policy and social development should be woven into the text of the plan, because these areas are parts of economic development. By their operation, he added, they must contribute to high income on the basis of constant growth in labor productivity, which will then enable them to link their functions to the level of the acquired income. As far as a higher standard of living is concerned, demands or unrealistic promises should not be made. What has to be done is to offer to carry out the kind of development concept that will ensure the fastest possible growth in the standard of living. In fact, new and realistic qualities of life have to be planned based on clean environment, improved urban conditions, intensified work activity, and new motivations to more successfully set living conditions to rely on our own resources and a social ownership development concept. A thesis has arisen -- which experience has denied -- that to curb inflation and establish stabilization it suffices merely to reduce personal and joint expenditure. This means that further restrictions in the standard of living cannot be our medium-term orientation, said Dr Marjan Rozic.

Grlickov Address

LD111457 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0615 GMT 11 Sep 85

["Introductory Address by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov at the SAWPY Federal Conference Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- We still cannot be satisfied with the status and the actual role the Socialist Alliance is playing in our society, because high quality radical changes are still lacking or are unsatisfactory. The new quality of political life demands that SAWPY should actually become what was anticipated by the constitution in our country's political life, because an efficient struggle to change the actual relations in our society along the line of material and social self-management relations can be waged only as a front, parallel with the leading ideopolitical role of the LCY.

This was said at the SAWPY Federal Conference session today by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov in his speech in connection with the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Yugoslav People's Front.

Having recalled that the People's Front in our country developed as a result of the decision taken at the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee plenary meeting held in Split in 1935 -- a time when Yugoslavia was confronting a fascist onslaught -- Grlickov said that at that time the rallying platform conceived on that broad basis expressed the deepest aspirations of all working classes, social strata, nations, and nationalities of our country. Freed from its strict party interests in the People's Front, the Yugoslav Communist Party was able to act as the front's internal force. Therein lies the basic explanation of why a relatively small party of 12,000 members and 30,000 Federation of Yugoslav Communist Youth members were in a position to be the only organization in occupied Europe at that time to prepare and initiate an extensive armed uprising, recognizing neither the capitulation of the country nor its fragmentation, and to translate that armed uprising into a massive liberation struggle.

At the end of the war and immediately after it, said Grlickov, the Yugoslav Communist Party again made efforts to rally the leaders of the political parties that did not participate in the national liberation struggle, were not immediately involved against it, and had expressed readiness for full cooperation. In that process of uniting the people, the People's Front assumed some characteristics of a political coalition of bourgeoise parties and the Yugoslav Communist Party. However, this substance of the People's Front could not be maintained for any period of time because the new democratic rallying of the masses to a new social program with socialist content which, built up during the national liberation, was not acceptable to the leaderships of those parties. This is why they left the People's Front and its socialist orientation.

The topical question now, according to Dr Grlickov, is the cadre transformation of the Socialist Alliance. What this is all about is the need and the necessity for the alliance to be as open as possible to people with socialist and self-management orientations who are not members of the LCY but who should be introduced to all forms of activity and all organs of the Socialist Alliance. I see no reason why we have not done this, especially in the wake of our decision regarding this matter. The Socialist Alliance elections due to start soon, afford an opportunity to translate words into deeds.

In Dr Grlickov's view, the method of work of the Socialist Alliance and of all parts of the front must be changed, too. We are all weighed down by the forum type of work, frequently unproductive sessions, verbalism, empty phrases, empty rhetoric, and production of resolutions and conclusions. The new quality of political life requires daily communication with life and with delegate grassroots. It also requires consolidation of its control role and ability to efficiently resist all those who hamper the objectives and conclusions adopted in a democratic manner.

Having stressed that nationalism is the most active platform of the counterrevolution in our country, Grlickov said that we cannot resist this tendency through a verbal dialogue, but a realistic assessment must be made of its potential and its causes determined. We must also examine to what extent it has settled down among socialist forces.

We are facing a period of great political effort, said Grlickov, recalling forthcoming elections, congresses, discussions about a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, and other issues that, as he said, are important, complex, and difficult tasks.

Dr Alexandar Grlickov devoted considerable attention to the elections to delegate assemblies and the assemblies of self-management communities, the candidate meetings of which will begin at the end of this month. From what can be gathered, the preparations have been satisfactory and on the basis of constitutional and legal norms. Some essential changes are not to be expected, because the critical analysis of the political system has not yet been completed. In the given conditions our political actions must concentrate on what is possible and necessary to ensure that the elections themselves and the sumbission and election of candidates are carried out on a most democratic basis by eliminating and preventing all possible usurpations, privatizations, and manipulation with electoral bodies and others. We must do our best to oppose those who wish to turn the elections into a formality -- from the candidate procedure through to the election itself -- because these are the forces that wish to preserve the status quo and are incapable of, or unready to go into the need for radical changes of our sociopolitical economic structure in the interests of our socialist and self-management development, at the present stage of their developments.

On our social and political stage we must choose the people of greatest knowledge, ability, and moral quality, said Dr Aleksandar Grlickov. We must support the people who with their overall qualities instill confidence and guarantees for a more successful solution of our strategic and practical questions. It is up to us to support a social structure that expresses the class and social structure of the population and the emergence of young people. While widening the scope for the presence of younger generations in our political life, we should not stop others, said Grlickov. The best thing to do would be to ensure the participation of all three generations, so as to successfully even out their knowledge and their physical ability and experience. This is not only a generation problem: It is the right of all the generations to influence the present and the past, to a degree commensurate to their abilities.

As a front for all organized socialist forces, said Grlickov, we are interested in electing capable and honest people into delegate assemblies and the assemblies of self-management interest communities -- ranging from the municipality to the federation -- who are not members of the LC but who are SAWPY members, who can gain the confidence of the electorate through their work and activity.

Through our political action we must accomplish as much as we can so that as many voters as possible respond to the elections, added Grlickov, recalling that overall social conditions are not exactly favorable to the elections. This should not be a political action merely to bring about the highest voter participation percentage -- although that is not without significance -- but to create an atmosphere in which we will be ready to break the rings of various blockades and divisions and secure a movement toward better conditions, parallel with the solution of major and minor problems in the run-up to the election itself. We want to and we must rectify the cracks in our present socioeconomic development, said Dr Grlickov. We are very slow in this process, and we have the feeling that we already lag behind in keeping in step with the future. For this reason, when observing important dates in our history we must always recall what we have attained in the past, what we have not attained, or what we have attained that was less than what we wanted or expected. We should not allow our basic orientations to cease when faced with putting them into practice.

Great responsibility devolves on the Socialist Alliance to wage a struggle constantly and in every place for the objectives we set ourselves so that, relying on the enormous experience of our revolution, the Socialist Alliance will be a body that will truly continue the work of the working class and our working people as a whole: We can continue Tito's era only by strengthening the front of all socialist forces -- by strengthening the class alliance between the working class and all other working strata of our society, said the SAWPY Federal Conference president, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, at the end of his speech.

KOSOVO LC DISCUSSES EMIGRATION, CADRE POLICY

AU111628 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The Kosovo Province LC Committee in Pristina is discussing current problems of cadre policy and the forthcoming elections. In his introductory speech Azem Vlasi, member of the provincial committee presidium, said: Our leaderships are a unified electoral institution responsible for implementing a unified policy, and not a coalition composed of national representatives who represent only the interests of one or the other nation or nationality. Milisav Milic presents a more extensive report:

Provincial committee presidium member Azem Vlasi noted that before 1981 the Kosovo cadre policy was completely disorganized, and this resulted in the ideological disorientation of young people, in nationalist and reactionary ideology penetrating their consciousness, and in other grave consequences. He considers the thesis that the LC should deal only with principled questions of cadre policy untenable. Vlasi said that people who have clearly confirmed their loyalty to the basic values and aims of our socialist self-managing society should fill the posts of special social importance. All electoral functions should be entrusted to people who have the courage to bear without hesitation the burden of the complex Kosovo situation and struggle to more rapidly overcome the controversies in which we have been embroiled for several years now, as if in a vicious circle. It is imperative to ensure full national equality in cadre policy, but that policy cannot be formalized or measured by a ruler. Responsible social functions should be entrusted to fighters for the LCY policy who are capable of understanding modern processes and the needs of the future -- to people who must enjoy the confidence of progressive force of all peoples and nationalities.

Vlasi categorically stated that in future Kosovo cadres in republican and federal bodies cannot move their families to Belgrade for good. After their terms of office in the republic and the federation expire, cadres from Kosovo must be returned to the province, and their residence with their families here -- especially cadres of Serb and Montenegrin nationality -- will have a positive political and psychological effect on curbing emigration from Kosovo.

Bojo Cvetkovic, the first participant in the debate, spoke about the poor situation concerning cadres in the Trepca combine. Dr Hajredin Hodza is of the opinion that cadres who, as he put it, played a historic role in the development of the province, should not be pensioned off. He suggested that a law be adopted by which Pristina University professors would retire after the age of 65.

One should strive against the belief that there are individuals who are irreplacable, Ismail Bajra said. Speaking about the privatization of cadre policy, Vukasin Jokanovic noted that people who always keep silent are often elected to responsible posts, which very badly affects the people's political mood and fosters the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Jokanovic demanded that cadres from Kosovo who do not want to return to the province from Belgrade be denied confidence.

The following people have participated in the debate so far: Besire Djuldjealo, Janko Jakovic, (Petar) Kostic, and Ali Sukrija.